

Youth Partnership

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and the Council of Europe in the field of Youth



New forms of youth political participation Statistical survey

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Background to the survey

Political participation of young people refers to their participation in decision-making and policy-making processes in order to contribute to the construction of values, norms and practices of a society. Young people's political participation has diverse forms, which could be classified under two titles: conventional political participation and non-conventional political participation. The classification can be discussed according to several factors, such as the formation of the representative mechanisms, recognition of the organisational involvement in the (representative) decision-making processes, participation possibilities and opportunities for young people, and (preferred) participatory methods of young people. While conventional political participation refers to established forms of democratic participation (representative democratic mechanisms, such as voting or running for elections), the non-conventional form is associated with alternative forms of participation that can be encountered in the practices of civil initiatives (such as protests).

The literature on youth participation finds that young people have been turning away from conventional forms of participation (Crowley and Moxon 2017). The decline in voter turnout and in their membership of political parties indicates young people's weakening interest in conventional processes. For several reasons, such as structural problems or socio-economic status, young people feel excluded from conventional political processes (Kitanova 2020; O'Toole, Marsh and Jones 2003).

However, with the changing practices of political action, young people are engaging in political processes through new, non-conventional types of political activities such as protesting, demonstrating, being part of organisations, signing petitions, volunteering and engaging online (Bárta et al. 2021; Norris 2003; Sloam 2016; Spannring et al. 2008). In addition to the differences from conventional political practices, young people's engagement (methods and processes) diversifies based on different factors such as their socio-economic status, places they live in, or their cultural capital (Henn and Foard 2014; Stolle and Hooghe 2009; Vecchione and Caprara 2009).¹ With diversified practices, young people may be able to find spaces for articulating their needs and demands, to contribute to the public dialogue and to participate in the policy-making processes.

¹ In the literature, the socio-demographic factors that predict political participation among young people are age, education and social class (Kitanova 2020).

Youth civic engagement is a complex topic. Numerous surveys have attempted to analyse and discuss various aspects of young people's tendencies to engage and participate through conventional and non-conventional processes at different levels, particularly at the EU level, with large-scale surveys and datasets (Flash Eurobarometer 478 2019; Flash Eurobarometer European Parliament (EP) Youth Survey 2021; Weiss 2020).

In November and December 2021, the EU-Council of Europe Youth Partnership ran a survey on new forms of youth political participation to examine the current trends and realities of young people's engagement. The survey aimed to contribute to existing knowledge and discussions on youth participation across Council of Europe member states, while elaborating on issues such as the common and most interesting topics for young people, the organisations and activities that they prefer, and their involvement in the decision-making processes.

The main research objectives of the study were:

- To explore the extent to which young people in Europe are an active force for change, by mapping their current and previous experiences of participation in collective action.
- To identify the (new) forms of civic engagement in Europe.
- To find out young people's perspectives on the circumstances that trigger involvement (their interests) or lack of involvement.
- To map the relationship between socio-demographic profiles of young people including gender, location, social class indicators, level of education and their participation level.
- To map young people's levels of engagement, including:
 - membership of political parties, social and political organisations, civil society organisations (CSOs) or initiatives including youth-led organisations;
 - experience of volunteering or participation in community action during the last 12 months (December 2020-December 2021);
- To explore the causes that matter most for young people, including a subjective measure of their level of solidarity with some social movements.

- To understand representations of civic engagement, including a measure of young people's trust in their collective or individual capacity to be involved in decision-making processes.
- To understand young people's online and offline behaviours and types of activism.
- To map the elements of family biography linked to political participation: parental level of education; membership in organisations; a measure of young people's representation of their level of civic engagement or activism.

The survey report consists of three parts. The introductory part lays out the research methodology and demographic composition of the survey's participants. The second part displays the survey's findings through the analysis of various topics, including the ways and tools that young people use to access information at the European level, respondents' participation in conventional political processes (particularly in political parties), their interest in social and political issues, young people's membership, engagement level and frequency of engagement in the organisations, including political parties, social and political organisations, youth organisations and professional organisations, etc. The final part of the report brings together the main conclusions and areas for further study.

Summary of key findings

* Attributes of young people such as age, education, socio-economic level and gender affect their participation, interest and confidence level in social and political issues. Young men who are older than their peers, have stayed in educational settings longer and come from the middle and upper classes are significantly more engaged with social and political issues than other groups.

Participation in conventional political processes

* Young people participate in conventional political processes at a lower rate than older cohorts. One out of every 10 young people (11% of respondents) stated that they are engaged with political parties as members or volunteers, of which only 5% are members.

* 34% of the respondents stated that they voted in local, national or European elections in the last 12 months.

* There are also regional differences regarding participation in political parties. Young people in western Europe and northern Europe (13%), and South-East Europe (12%) are most involved with political parties, followed by southern Europe (10%), and central Europe (9%). Young people in eastern Europe are the least involved in political parties (8%).

Acquiring information

* In parallel with Eurobarometer, this survey finds that young people acquire information about social and political issues through digital channels (internet news – 72% and social media – 65%). In addition to internet sources, the third most popular source is television (34%).

* While 78% of the respondents in urban centres use the internet for obtaining information, only 66% of the respondents in rural areas obtain their news from the internet. Although respondents' rankings do not differ based on their preferences, young people in rural areas generally access all news sources less.

* Women use all the news channels (mediums) at a higher percentage rate than men. Additionally, women prefer to acquire information from social networks and their friends and relatives.

* Among the social media platforms, respondents stated that they use mostly Instagram. (44%), YouTube (44%), and Facebook (41%), which have prominent visual communication.

Interest and participation in civil society organisations (CSOs) and movements

* When it comes to the type of social and political issues young people are interested in, the main areas of interest are human rights (79% – “very interested” and “rather interested”), health, mental health and well-being (78%), access to education and learning (77%), employment and labour rights (74%), and poverty and inequality (73%). Young people’s interests focus particularly on social rights and social rights-related issues.

* In all the interest areas, young women show significantly higher interest than young men in all social and political topics. While young women have a high interest in women’s rights and gender equality, young men have a high interest in digitalisation.

* LGBTI rights have the lowest correlation with other interest subjects except for relatively higher correlations with women’s rights and migrants’ rights. Due to the lowest correlation, LGBTI rights have remained an “island” area, which may cause a disconnection in analysing topics, developing policies, and even advocating for specific policy areas.

* The issues of peace and peacebuilding, human rights, climate change and the rights of migrants and refugees have a positive and higher correlation with “having an interest at the European level” and “at the global level”. Hence, it can be argued that respondents to the survey are aware of the transnational (transborder) characteristics of these issues.

* Despite the fact that young people’s interest is higher than 70% in social and political issues, their membership levels in organisations and movements remain around 10%. Hence, a visible distance is observed between the interests of young people and their engagement with organisations.

* The difference between interest and engagement in social and political issues is particularly prominent for young women. Although young women display more interest than young men in social and political issues, their participation level in organisations is lower than that of young men. The exceptions are student societies, where 49% of the participants are young women, and youth organisations, where 46% of the participants are also young women. Young men, in particular, have a strong presence in sports clubs and political parties.

* Young people's highest level of participation is in sports clubs.

Ways of becoming a member

* Young people are introduced to social and political organisations mostly through their social circles (friends and relatives).

Activity

* Young people's duration of participation is often limited to within 12 months. The highest duration is in sports clubs, followed by social and political organisations. In terms of frequency of participation, young people's attendance concentrates on the range from "1-3 times a week" to "once a week".

* The most popular online activity among respondents is "following different organisations or movements on social media" (37%). Among the respondents, there are no significant gender-related differences except for following news online (42% of young women and 35% of young men).

* In relation to offline activities, 34% of respondents voted in the elections, 15% took part in a public consultation, while 13% have contacted a politician or a civil servant in the last 12 months.

Confidence, "have a say" and influence

* 39% of the respondents state that they feel completely confident (15%) and highly confident (23%), respectively, in their ability to participate in political or social issues. One out of every four young people (27%) feel that they are not capable of participating in political and social issues.

* Respondents who are living in urban settings with higher standards of living have higher levels of education, are employed, have mothers with higher education and whose parents have previously participated in social and political organisations have greater confidence in their ability to participate compared to other groups.

* According to the respondents' assessments, only 28% (one in four) of young people believe that they have a say in their political system. Young people who spend more time in school and come from higher socio-economic backgrounds with high parental participation in

activities related to social and political issues believe that they have a say in social and political issues more than other groups.

Research design and methodology

This research was based on a questionnaire (see Appendix) developed by Kantar, the EU-Council of Europe Youth Partnership and experts from the Pool of European Youth Researchers (PEYR). It consisted of 35 questions and covered 38 countries' signatories of the European Cultural Convention,² targeting young people aged 15 to 35. The survey coverage was stratified by country, age group and gender. Targeted universe covered by the survey is at least 99% of the young population aged 15 to 35. The survey was conducted in the following countries shown in the table below:

Northern Europe	South-East Europe	Southern Europe	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Central and eastern Europe
Denmark	Albania	Italy	Belgium	Armenia	Austria
Finland	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Portugal	France	Azerbaijan	Czech Republic
Norway	Bulgaria	Spain	Germany	Georgia	Estonia
Sweden	Croatia		Ireland	Republic of Moldova	Hungary
	Greece		Netherlands	Russian Federation	Latvia
	North Macedonia		Switzerland	Ukraine	Lithuania
	Romania		United Kingdom		Poland
	Serbia				Slovak Republic
	Slovenia				
	Türkiye				

Figure 1: Geographic coverage of the survey

Data collection method: CAWI (computer-assisted web interviewing) was used in this process. CAWI is a form of quantitative methodology based on sharing the questionnaire via a link sent to a respondent who fills it in independently. Data are gathered in real time through dedicated software for CAWI data collection.

² The survey was conducted in November-December 2021 when the Russian Federation was still a member of the Council of Europe.

Demographic information about the participants of the survey

A total of 3 220 young people between the ages of 15 and 35 responded to the survey. Respondents came from six regions of Europe and 38 countries, in proportion to the youth population per country (Figures 2 and 3).

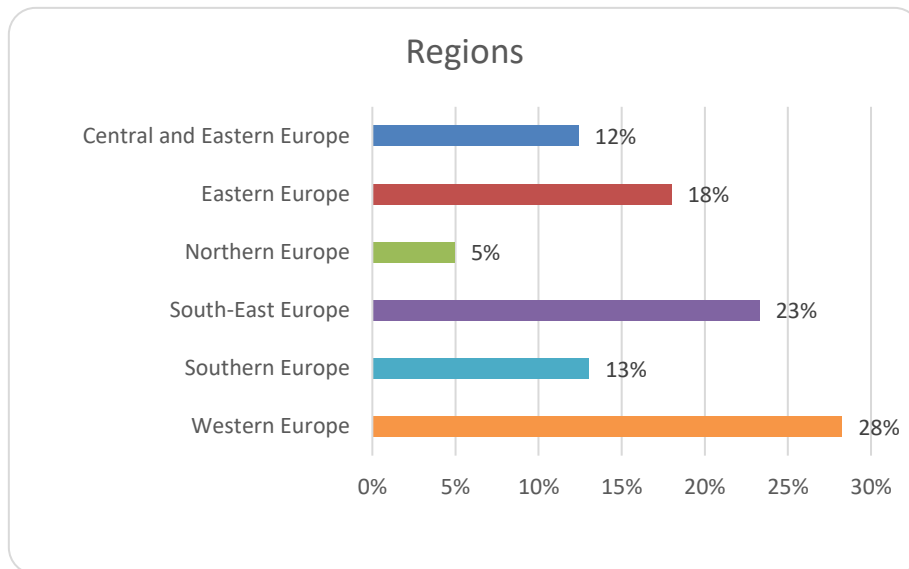


Figure 2: Graph of the distribution of regions covered by the survey

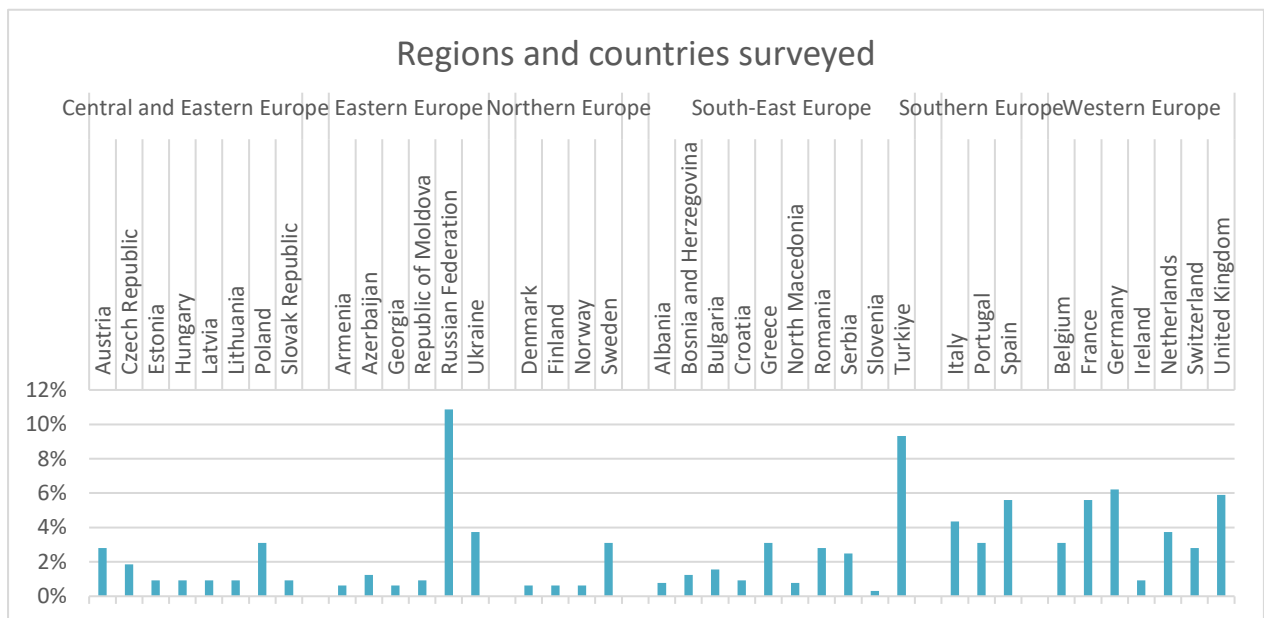


Figure 3: Graph of the percentages of regions and countries

Almost half of young people taking part in the survey (45%) live in urban centres or large cities. Others live in smaller types of settlements such as suburban areas (17%), small cities (22%) or the countryside (14%). Young people who live in remote areas are a small minority (2%) (Figure 4).³

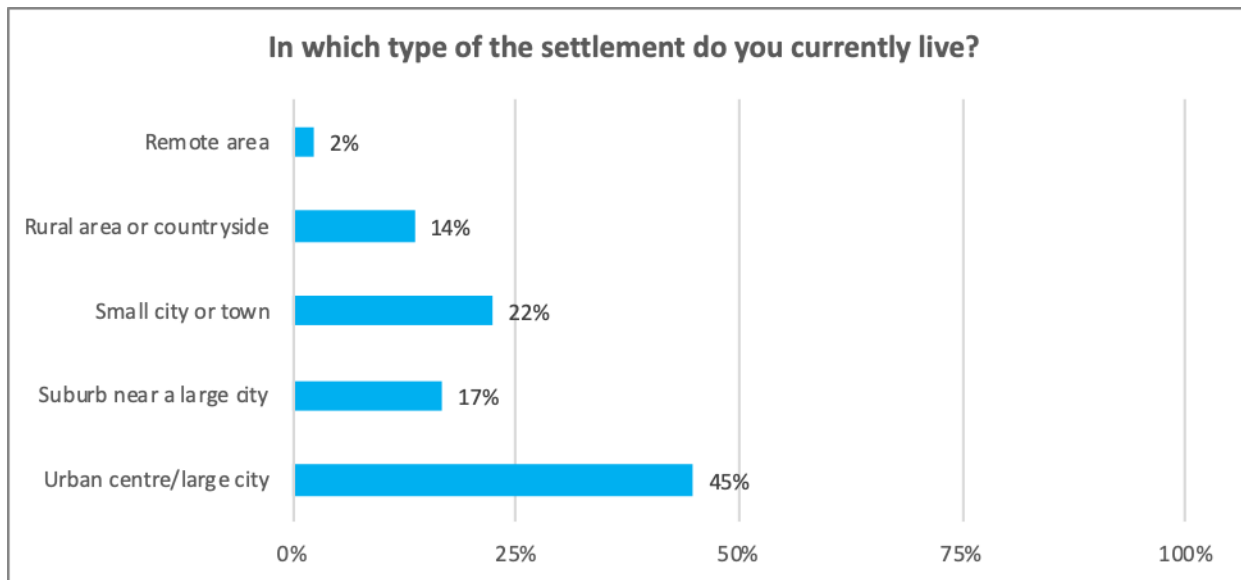


Figure 4: Graph of the distribution of settlement types

In relation to the age distribution of respondents, 22% were aged 15-19 years old, 23% 20-24 years old, while the older age groups, 25-29 and 30-35 are larger, with 26% and 29% respectively (Figure 5).⁴ It should be kept in mind that these periods in young people's lives are transitional, and the time of transition differs by region and country.

³ Although it is possible that young people in remote areas have limited access to the internet and are therefore underrepresented in this survey.

⁴ In the 2021 Youth Eurobarometer, the age distribution is between 16-30 years old.

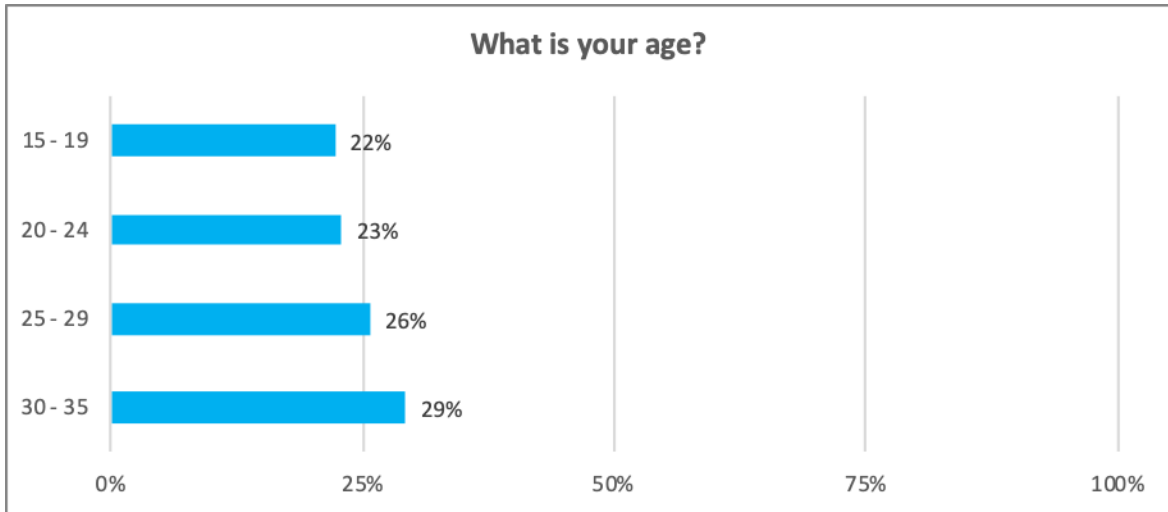


Figure 5: Graph of age group distribution

The gender distribution of the survey participants is shown in Figure 6.

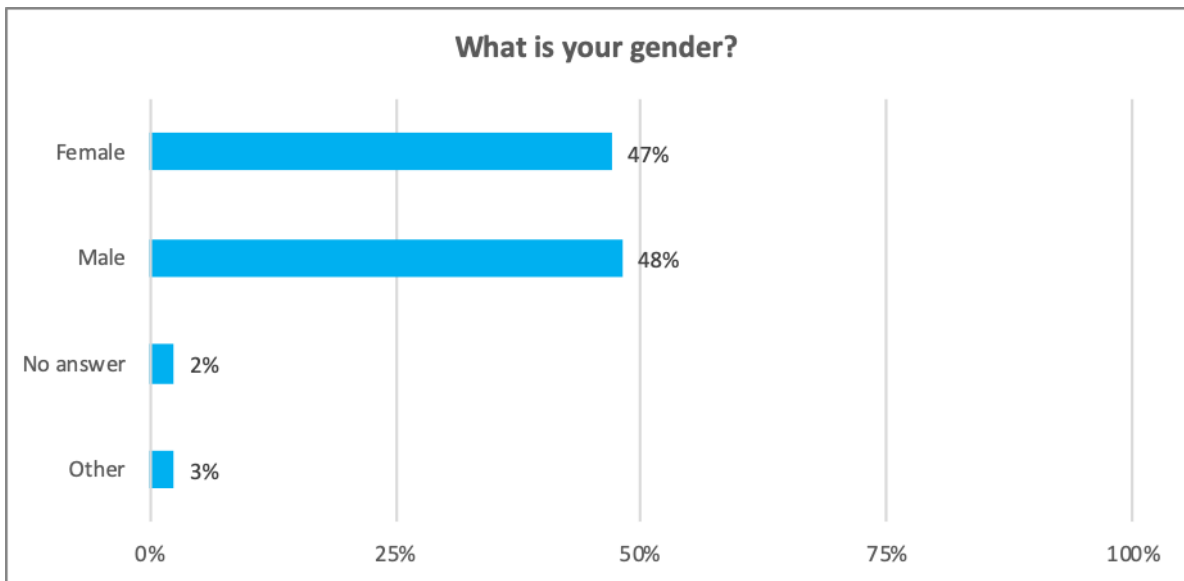


Figure 6: Graph of gender distribution

Young people's living arrangements are a crucial indicator of their socio-economic status, as well as their political independence. According to the survey, 37% of respondents live with their parents and/or relatives, which may indicate a lack of financial independence and autonomy. Among these young people, 13% are under 18 years old. The percentage of survey participants living in a household other than with their parents is 61%.

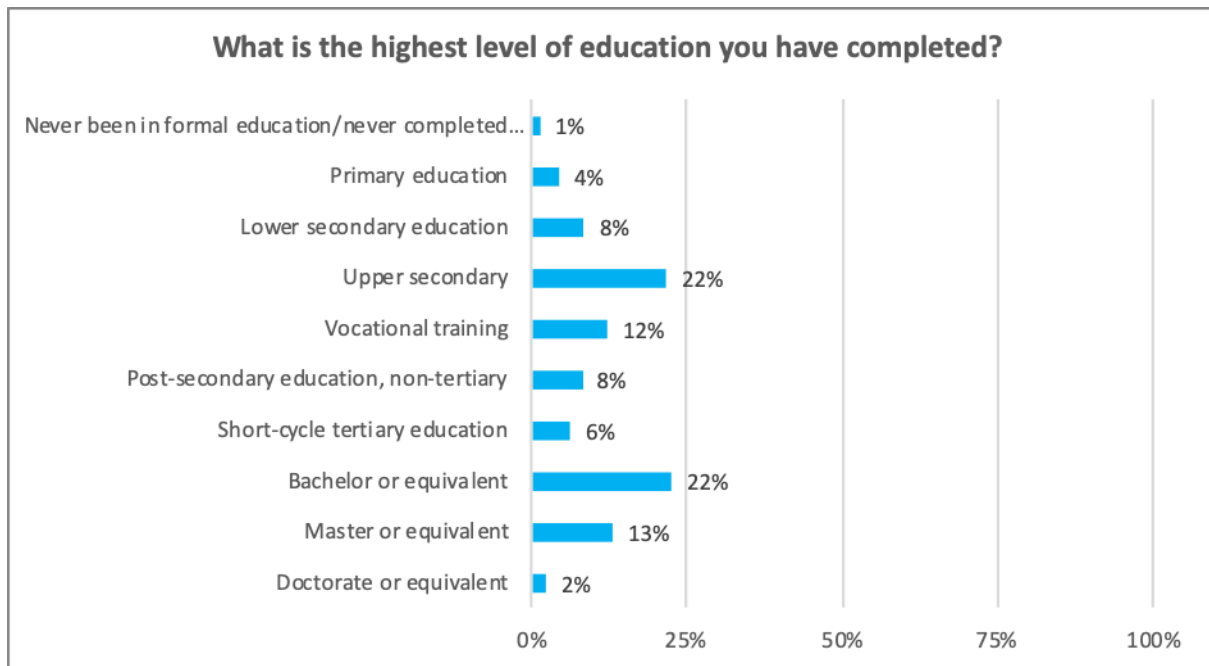


Figure 7: Graph of education level

Respondents' level of education has a diverse character and labelling due to the differences between educational institutions in different European countries. Figure 7 shows that 14% of young people have completed lower secondary level education or lower, 22% have completed high school (secondary education), 12% have received vocational training and 14% have received some schooling after this, either as post-secondary or short-cycle tertiary education. The percentage of young people who have studied at college and completed a tertiary degree is 22%, while 15% have completed a higher level of education such as master's degree or doctorate (Figure 7).

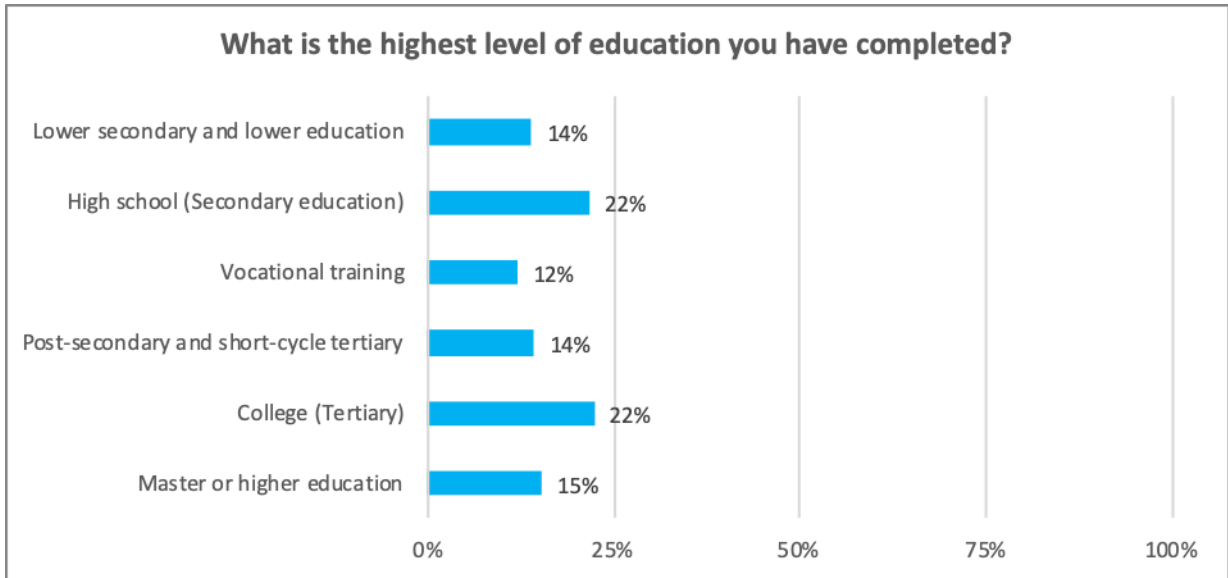


Figure 8: Graph of grouped education level

Figure 9 shows that 56% of young people who participated in the survey work full-time or have part-time job, while 12% describe themselves as unemployed. According to Eurostat data, youth unemployment was 13% in 2021.⁵ Hence, the results of this survey are in line with the trends identified at the European level.

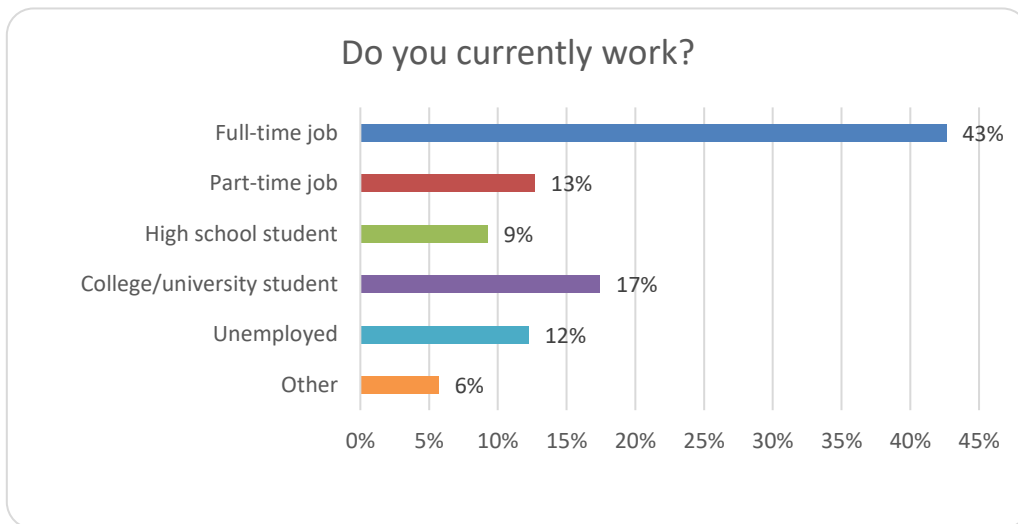


Figure 9: Graph of work status distribution

⁵ According to Statista, youth unemployment in the countries covered by the survey ([European Union \(EU\) member states](#), three [EFTA](#) countries (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) and one [candidate country](#) (Serbia) was 13.9% in 2022: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Youth_unemployment#Young_persons.27_participation_in_the_labour_force.

Access to information: how are young people informed?

News sources

“Being informed” can be considered as the prerequisite phase of participation. Previous research shows that news consumption and political engagement are closely related (for a review see Boulianne 2009). News provides information to the public for political action. Meanwhile, citizens are mobilised through news to take part in public debate on social and political processes.

Recent studies indicate that young people rely on diverse media channels, including both traditional and new media, to obtain information on social and political issues (Ahlers 2006; Diddi and LaRose 2006; Hao et al. 2014; Pew Research Center 2008). In parallel to the studies, the Flash Eurobarometer Youth Survey (2021) displays the diversity of the news sources preferred by young people. According to this survey, respondents’ top two sources of information are social media (41%) and news websites (41%), followed by television news (34%) and “friends, family and colleagues” (26%) (Flash Eurobarometer EP Youth Survey 2021: 41).

In the EU-Council of Europe Youth Partnership survey, young people were asked from which sources they acquire information (Figure 10). The most popular channels were social media networks, internet news, television and friends/families, as in the Flash Eurobarometer Youth Survey. However, in the Youth Partnership survey, the popularity of the channels is slightly different – internet (72%), TV (67%), social networks (65%) and family/friends (37%), all having significantly higher percentage than the Eurobarometer.⁶

The results of all surveys show young people’s strong preference for the internet and social media. According to the Flash Eurobarometer Media & News Survey, 46% of 15-24-year-olds use the internet and social media channels to access news, compared to 15% of those aged over 55 (Flash Eurobarometer 2022: 3). Considering the survey was conducted during the Covid-19 pandemic period, young people’s usage of digital platforms has increased visibly.⁷

⁶ For this question, young people could choose more than one answer.

⁷ For studies regarding young people during the Covid-19 pandemic, see: <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/youth-partnership/covid-192>.

According to Escamilla and Lonean (2021: 7), use of the internet and social media will remain the leading source of information for the coming years. Hence, young people with fewer opportunities and limited access to digital channels might be deprived of information, therefore having a greater risk of social exclusion (Esteban-Navarro et al. 2020).

In addition to the internet and social media, television remains one of the main sources of obtaining information. Although young people use TV less than older generations, TV was still listed among the top sources of information in both the Youth Partnership and Flash Eurobarometer Youth Survey (Flash Eurobarometer EP Youth Survey 2021: 41). Hence, traditional media still has a crucial influence on the circulated content, especially keeping in mind that television and newspaper content also feed the information to news websites and social media channels.

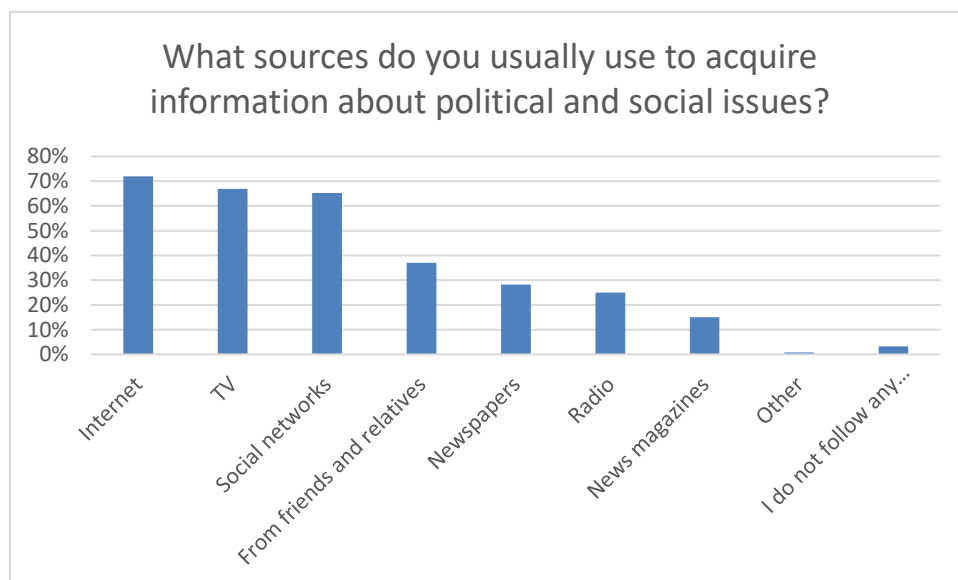


Figure 10: Graph of sources of information for political and social issues

Friends and family remain very important sources of information – the Youth Partnership survey shows that 37% of young people obtain information from their social circles, which have similar interests and perspectives on social and political issues. As a result, this similarity can limit young people to their echo chambers, which may create an obstacle for encountering people with alternative political views (Erisen and Erisen 2012: 858).

Young people’s gender and location play an important role in the ways in which they obtain information. According to the survey data, young women consult all the listed information

channels at a higher percentage rate than men. They prefer to acquire information from social networks (73% for women and 60% for men), and from friends and relatives (41% for women and 33% for men). It is worth noting at this point that young people and especially young women prefer to receive information from “acquaintances”.

Young people living in rural areas use all sources at a relatively lower rate than young people living in urban and more populated areas (Figure 11). For example, while 78% of young people in urban centres use the internet as their main source of news, 66% of young people in rural areas use it for the same purpose. The difference in the intensity of use applies for all the channels.

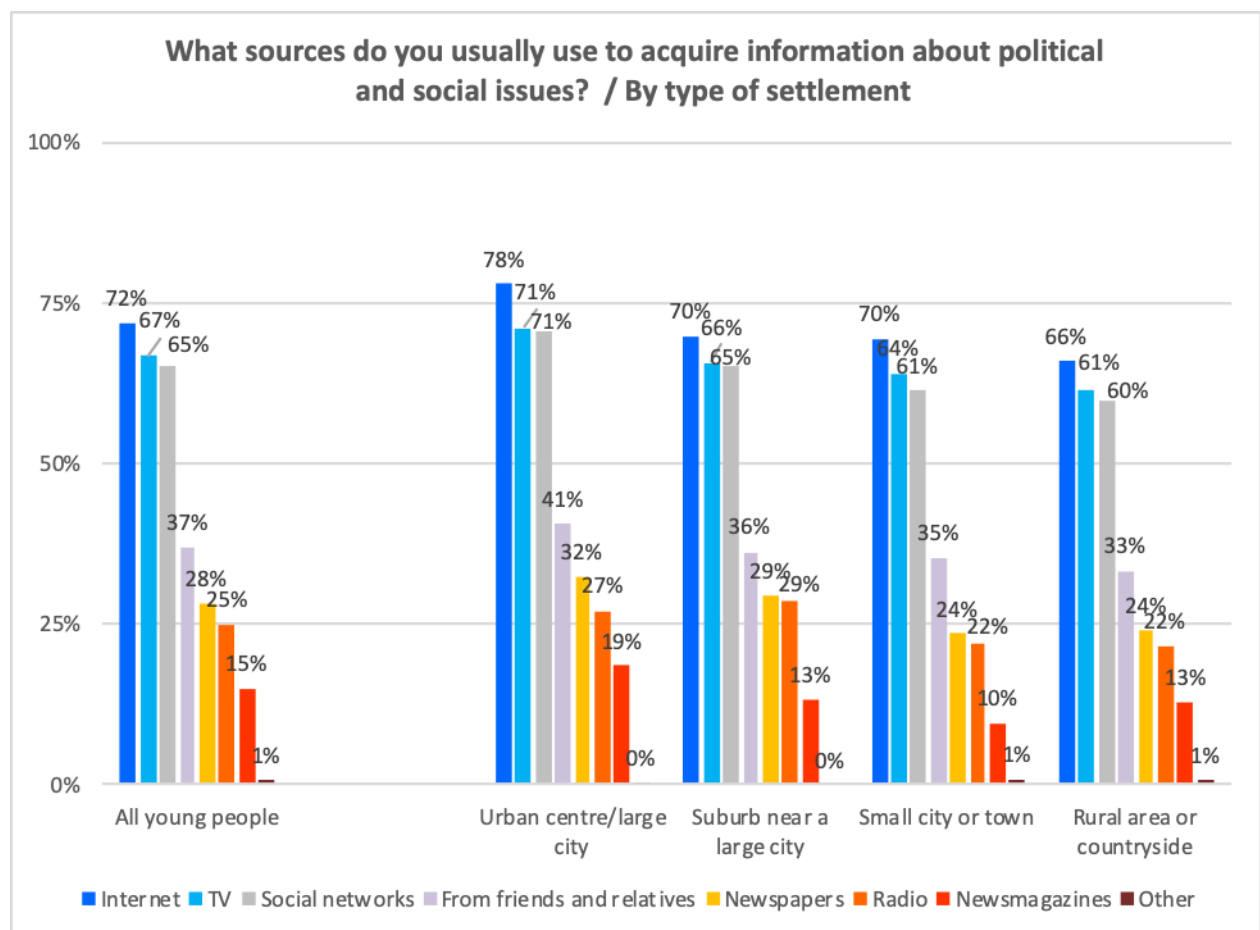


Figure 11: Graph of sources of information for political and social issues by type of settlement

Use of social media platforms

When it comes to different social media channels, young people mostly use Instagram (44%), Facebook (44%) and YouTube (41%) to acquire social and political information. Similarly, Flash

Youth Eurobarometer also highlights the same sources – Facebook (54%), Instagram (48%) and YouTube (35%) (Flash Eurobarometer EP Youth Survey 2021: 45). Social media platforms underline the prominence of visuals and illustrations in the way young people consume news.

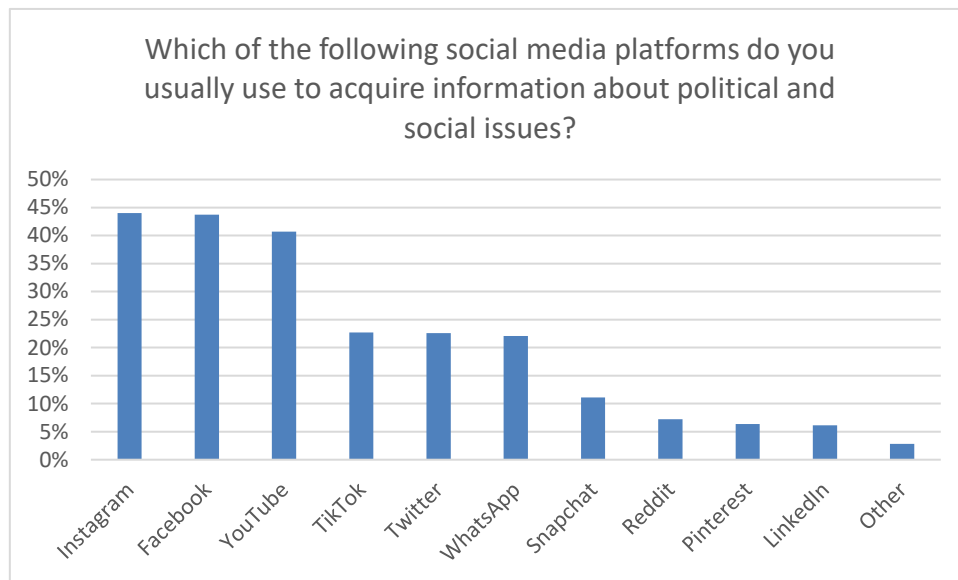


Figure 12: Graph of social media used for acquiring information on political and social issues

An important aspect regarding social media use is related to concerns about misinformation and disinformation. The flow of information on the internet (and social media) is based not only on traditional means (such as newspaper and television news), but also on the content produced by users themselves. This is both an opportunity and a concern for young people, due to the lack of certainty regarding the quality and content of information spread by users (Pérez-Escoda et al. 2021: 1). On the one hand, young people, who make up the majority of social media users, have the opportunity to develop news based on their needs, priorities and perspectives. On the other hand, as young people use social media tools heavily, the development of their media literacy skills and capacities becomes critically important for their access to the “right” news and their participation in public discussion.

Participation of young people in democratic processes

Participation in political parties

Political parties constitute one of the significant mediums of representative democracy. They can be considered the conventional spaces for young people to participate directly in

decision-making and policy-making processes. Furthermore, political discussions regarding the regulation of everyday practices are taken into the agenda and developed by political parties. However, one must keep in mind that conventional political participation is structured within power relations and that many structural obstacles stand in the way of young people's participation in political parties. In this context, the mere fact that young people become members of or get involved in political parties can indicate that they have both the social resources (social networks) and the necessary economic, social or cultural support for overcoming structural obstacles. Hence, it can be assumed that a relatively low percentage of young people have these resources and networks.

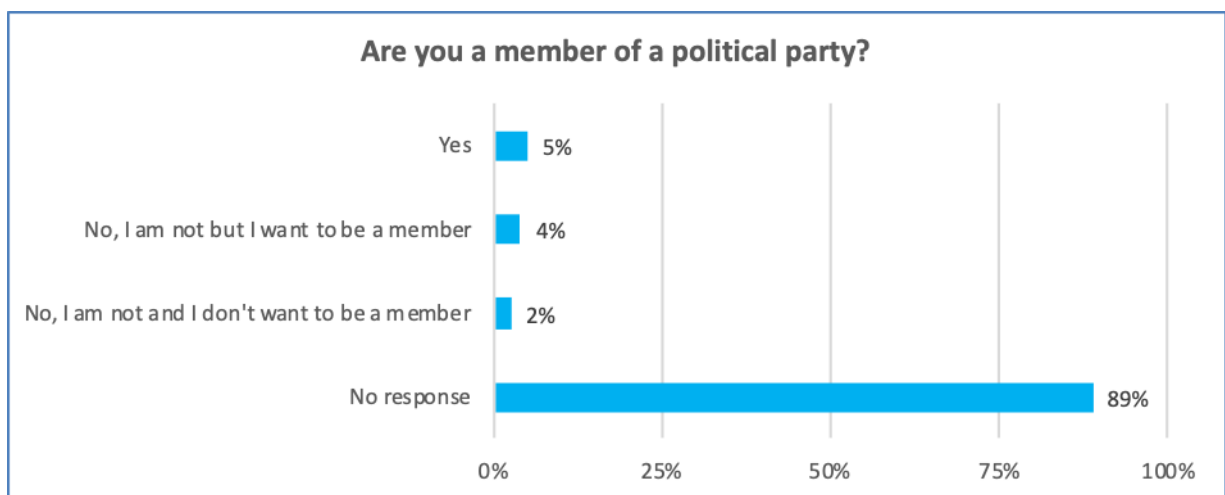


Figure 13: Graph of political party membership

The survey results show that only 11% of respondents stated that they have an engagement with a political party (see Question 12 in the Appendix). Furthermore, 89% of young people chose not to answer this question, which indicates their lack of interest in this form of engagement with representative democracy. The Flash Youth Barometer shows similar results – when young people are asked which issues should be given priority “joining a political party to get politically active” has the lowest mean score (4.3%) (Flash Eurobarometer EP Youth Survey 2021: 24). In summary, young people do not believe that political party membership should be prioritised as a means of participation in decision-making processes. Of those 11% who are engaged with political parties, 5% are members, 4% would like to be members and 2% prefer not to become members even though they are engaged in the party's

activities (Question 32 in the Appendix). The results show that young men are more likely to be involved (14% of them) than young women (9%). Figure 14 shows that the youngest age cohort is less likely to be involved in political parties (9%) and become members (3%).

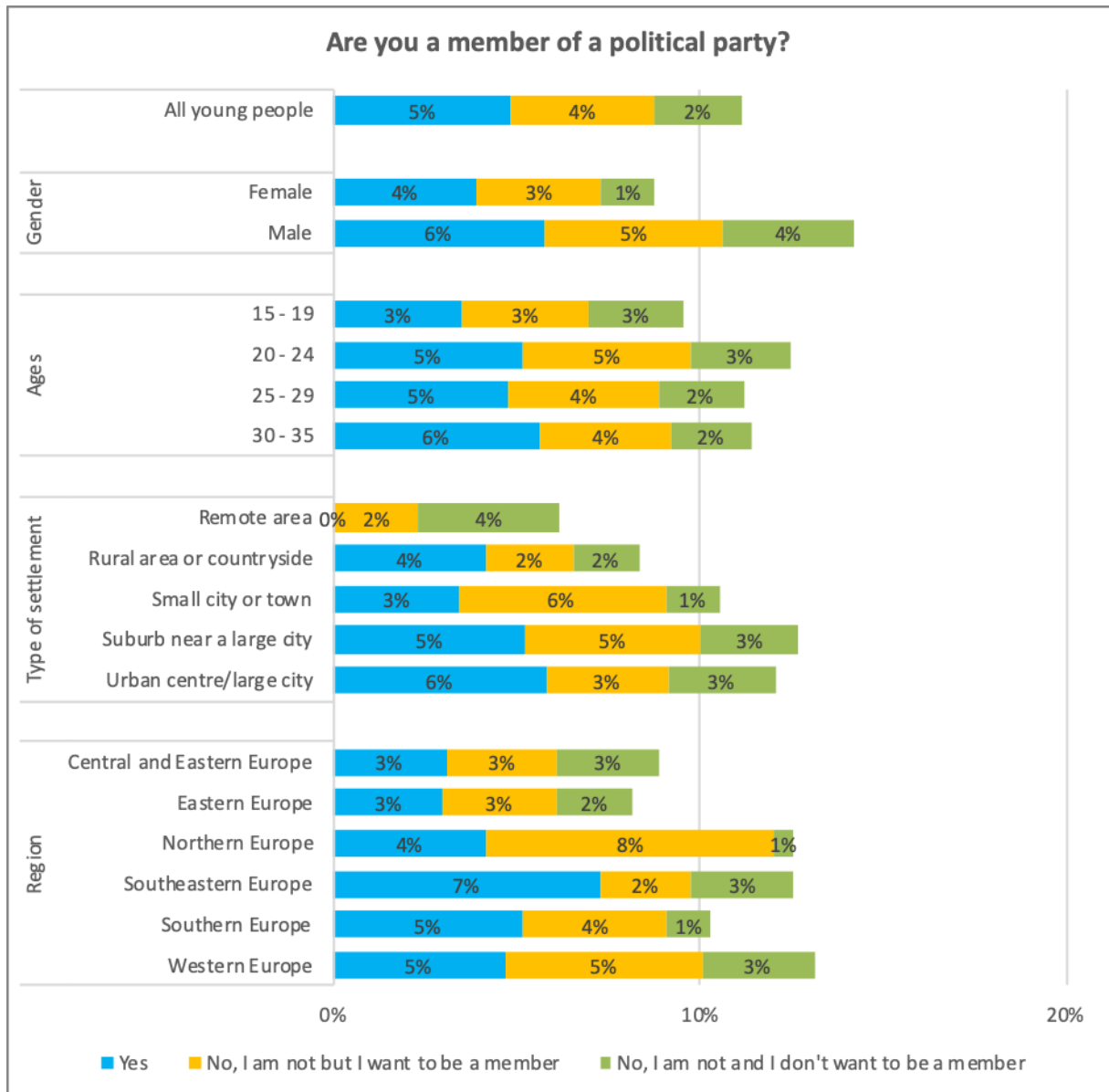


Figure 14: Graph of political party membership by gender, age group, type of settlement and region

As for socio-economic level, political party involvement does not seem to correlate directly with young people’s self-evaluation of their living standard. However, their employment status has a significant effect on political party membership. Figure 15 shows that young people who have full-time or part-time jobs have a greater tendency to become members of political parties compared to those that are unemployed.

	Living Standard Self-Evaluation: As a whole would you say that your household income and living standard currently is...						Work: Do you currently work?						
	Much lower	A little lower	On the average	A little higher	Much higher	Don't know	Full-time job	Part-time job	High school	College/university	Unemployed	Other	Total
Are you a member of a political party?													
No response	85%	91%	88%	89%	88%	93%	86%	88%	91%	91%	94%	93%	89%
No, I am not and I don't want to be a member	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	2%	4%	2%
No, I am not but I want to be a member	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	2%	5%	6%	3%	3%	1%	1%	4%
Yes	7%	3%	5%	5%	4%	2%	7%	4%	3%	4%	2%	2%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 15: Table of political party membership by self-evaluated living standard and by work status

One of the factors that seems to be directly correlated with political involvement is the type of settlement that young people live in. While only 6% of young people in remote areas and 8% of young people in rural areas are involved in political parties, this percentage increases to 11% at the small-town level, to 13% at the suburb level, and to 12% at the urban areas or large city level.

Besides the living areas, regional differences can also be observed. Young people are most involved with political parties in western Europe and northern Europe (13%), followed by South-East Europe (SSE) (12%), central and eastern Europe (9%) and southern Europe (10%), with the lowest engagement noted in eastern Europe (8%).

As shown in Figure 14, the younger cohorts, those living in rural areas or small cities and unemployed young people are less involved in political parties than the older, urban and employed ones. According to Weiss, this can be explained in the literature by the fact that young people have fewer opportunities than adults to participate politically, and hence they participate less (Dezelan and Moxon 2022: 6; Weiss 2020: 4). In addition to Weiss's argument, which refers to socio-economic features, the intersecting point among young people

regarding political participation is related to their social networks and accessibility. As their active participation period is shorter than that of older generations, younger cohorts have a more limited social network in traditional political circles than older cohorts. Similarly, young people living in remote or rural areas are more distant from the activities of political parties compared to urban young people, since the majority of political parties' activities are organised in the big cities. Finally, while employment is frequently evaluated in terms of one's economic status, it is also related to individuals' social inclusion and has an impact on one's social networks. In sum, it can be concluded that young people's accessibility to wider social networks may have an effect on their political participation in the conventional structures and, in particular, in political parties.

Another differentiating aspect of young people's participation in the political parties is related to their gender. Young women participate less than young men in political parties as members or volunteers. According to this survey, 4% of the female respondents are members of political parties, whereas men comprise 6%. While 15% of male respondents participate in political parties, the percentage decreases to 8% for women. The findings of the survey are consistent with the existing literature, which highlights women's lack of political participation due to the lack of personal and social resources for young women, including financial and civic skills (Schlozman et al. 1994; Shorrock and Grasso 2020; Verba et al. 1997), gendered social inequalities and differences (Baxter and Lansing 1983; Hooghe and Stolle 2004) or male dominated political culture (Lowndes 2000; Norris 1997; Phillips 1991). Therefore, young people who are male, from urban areas and who belong to older age cohorts are more involved with political parties than female, rural and young people from younger cohorts.

Young people who are involved in political parties, and especially those that are members, compared to young people who are not involved, show more interest in political and social issues at all levels of society, from the neighbourhood and city level, to regional and all the way to European and global levels (Figure 16).

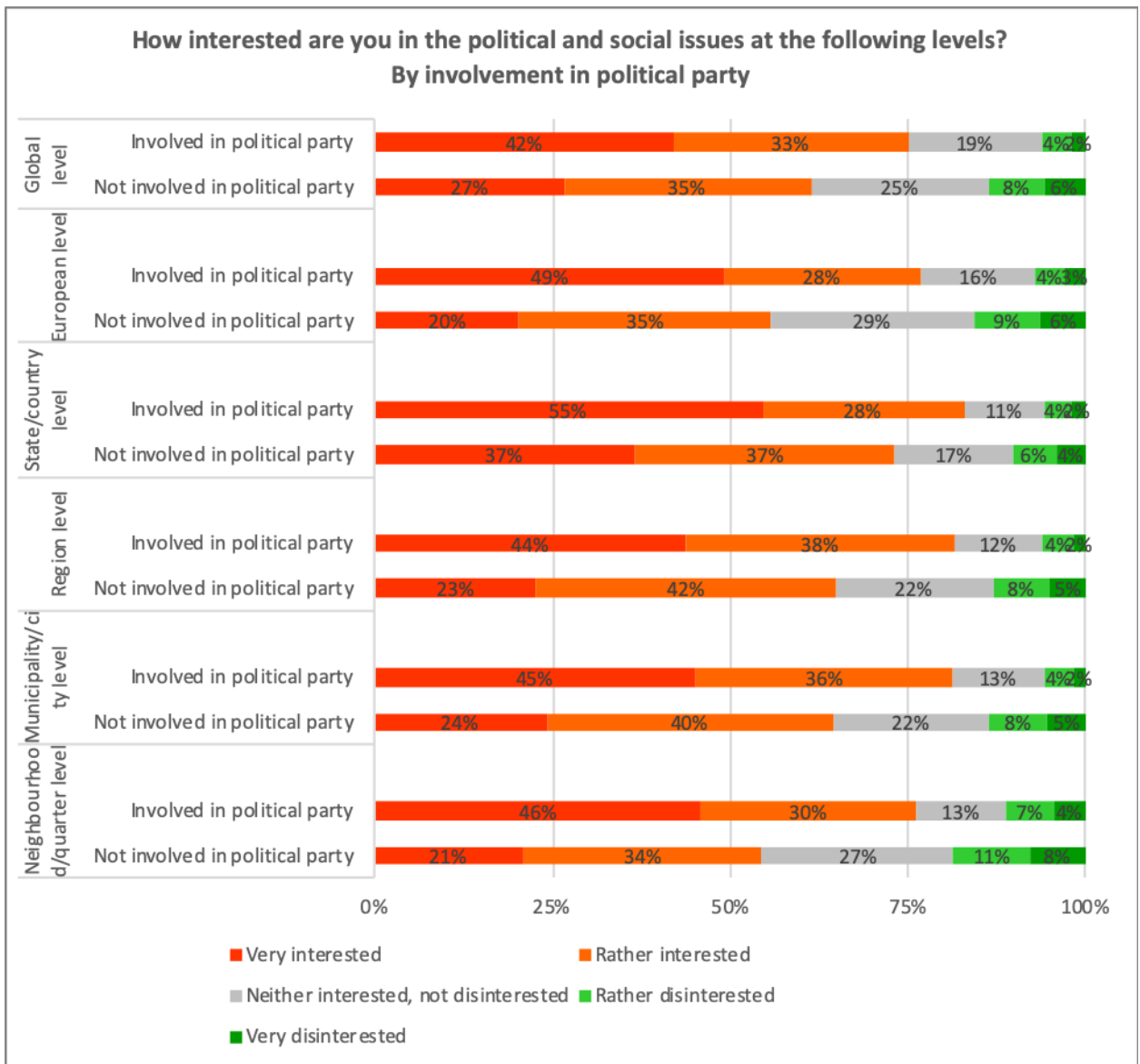


Figure 16: Graph of political party membership by gender, age group, type of settlement and region

Participation through social and political organisations

Existing participatory democratic mechanisms offer enhanced opportunities for young people to engage in public discussion not only through political parties, but also through associations, foundations or civil initiatives. These routes offer them a chance to develop processes for participating in public debates using a variety of tools, such as social media platforms, to articulate their needs and demands.

Interest areas

The survey mapped young people's interests across 15 topics related to social and political issues using a five-point Likert scale. In order to simplify the analysis, the responses "very interested" and "rather interested" are merged and analysed.

Young people showed the highest interest in human rights (79%), although it must be kept in mind that "human rights" is a relatively broad term that incorporates a variety of areas, from gender to discrimination. This was followed by health, mental health and well-being (78%), access to education and learning (77%), employment and labour rights (74%), and poverty and inequality 73% (Figure 17). These results indicate that young people have high interest in social rights, such as education, health and inequality, while civil rights, such as gender and discrimination tend to receive lower ranking. It can be assumed that health and well-being featured highly on the list of interests because the survey was conducted during the Covid-19 pandemic.

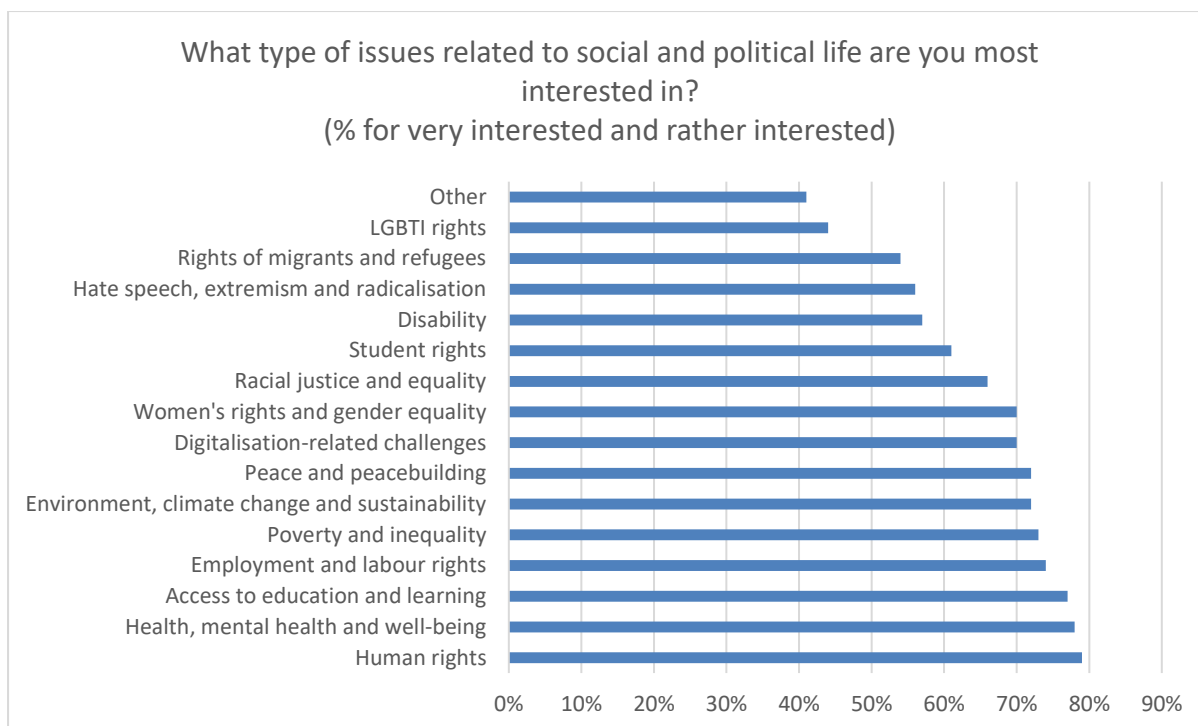


Figure 17: Graph of percentages of young people interested in issues related to social and political life

Young women show significantly higher interest than young men in all social and political topics. While young men have the highest interest in human rights (75%), health, mental health and well-being (73%), access to education and learning (72%) and employment and labour rights (70%), young women have the highest interest in health, mental health and well-being (84%), human rights (83%), women’s rights and gender equality (82%), and access to education and learning (81%) (Figure 18).

What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in? (Very interested and rather interested)	Female	Male
Human rights	83%	75%
Health, mental health and well-being	84%	73%
Access to education and learning	81%	72%
Employment and labour rights	78%	70%
Poverty and inequality	78%	69%
Environment, climate change and sustainability	76%	69%
Peace and peacebuilding	74%	70%
Digitalisation-related challenges	70%	70%

Women’s rights and gender equality	82%	57%
Racial justice and equality	73%	62%
Student rights	63%	60%
Disability	61%	52%
Hate speech, extremism and radicalisation	61%	53%
Rights of migrants and refugees	57%	50%
LGBTI rights	50%	37%
Other	43%	41%

Figure 18: Table of levels of interest in issues related to social and political life by gender

The significant difference between young men and women appears in their interest in women’s rights and gender equality, with 82% of young women prioritising gender equality, compared to 57% of young men. This indicates that gender equality still remains largely an interest area for women. Interestingly, LGBTI rights received the lowest ranking for both women (50%) and men (37%). From the findings, it is clear that some survey respondents limit the concept of gender equality to women’s rights and do not associate gender equality with LGBTI rights.

In relation to the distribution in interest area per age cohort, human rights remains the most important issue for all age groups, except for those aged 30-35, who prioritise health, mental health and well-being (83%). Interest in all issues increases with age, except for student rights and LGBTI rights (which has the highest rankings from high school respondents – 18%). The highest interest in education is among the 15-19 age group (66%) and among the 20-24 age group (65%). Therefore, it can be assumed that young people’s interest in student rights lessens in the 25-35 age group as individuals’ relationship with day-to-day education weakens. The older age cohorts replace the interest in education and students’ rights with prioritisation of employment and labour rights and poverty and inequality. Hence, it can be argued that young people’s interests are shaped by their concerns, experiences and needs.

Other important areas of interest for young people are, unsurprisingly, climate change and sustainability, and peace and peacebuilding. Although the survey was conducted in 2021 (before the Russian invasion of Ukraine), 66% of 15-19-year-olds and 77% of 30-35-year-olds considered peace a priority.

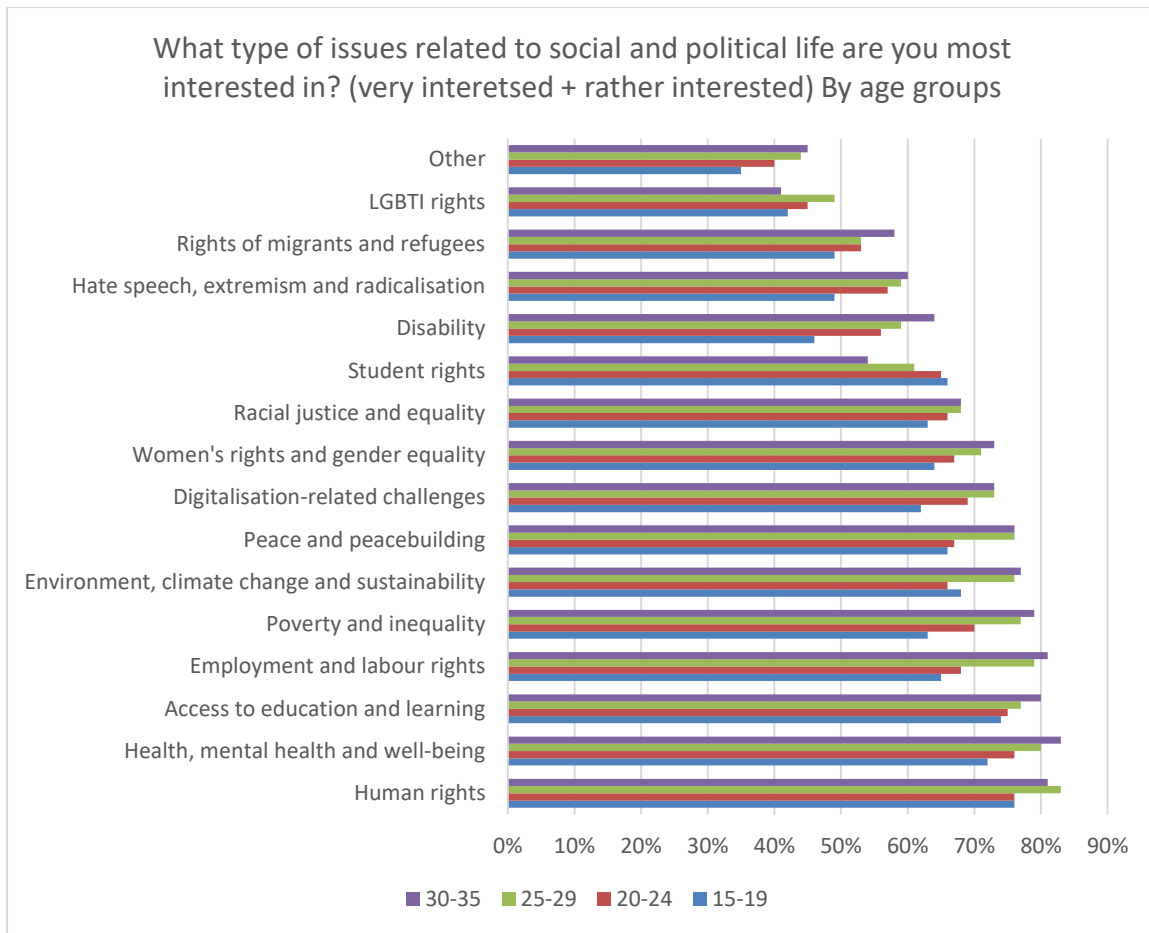


Figure 19: Graph of levels of interest in issues related to social and political life by age group

Interest in thematic areas varies by young people’s level of education and living standard. Young people who have higher levels of education show significantly higher interest in social and political issues (more than 70%), compared to those with secondary or lower education (Figure 20). Interest in human rights, women’s rights and gender equality (around 20%) and health, mental health and well-being (19%) cut across all income groups, showing a shared concern for these topics across socio-economic boundaries (Figure 21).

When it comes to peace and peacebuilding, the survey shows that young people who are in employment and from older cohorts (Figure 19) were much more concerned about this topic than younger cohorts. Additionally, this topic had highest interest among respondents who stated that their living standards are “much lower” (22%) and also “much higher” than the average (21%), indicating that this is another shared concern for different groups of young people.

Young people whose living standard is “a little higher” than the average (24%), who are “full-time employed” (19%) and “high school students” (19%) show the greatest interest in environment and climate change, indicating that young people from higher socio-economic backgrounds seem to prioritise this topic. Poverty and inequality, on the other hand, is a top concern for young people from older age cohorts, who are more educated and have a higher standard of living (22%) (Figure 19 and 20).

From the analysis of the survey data it can be concluded that as young people’s age and level of education and socio-economic status increase, their interest in social and political issues rises. These factors – age, higher education and higher socio-economic status –therefore create better opportunities for young people’s social and political participation.

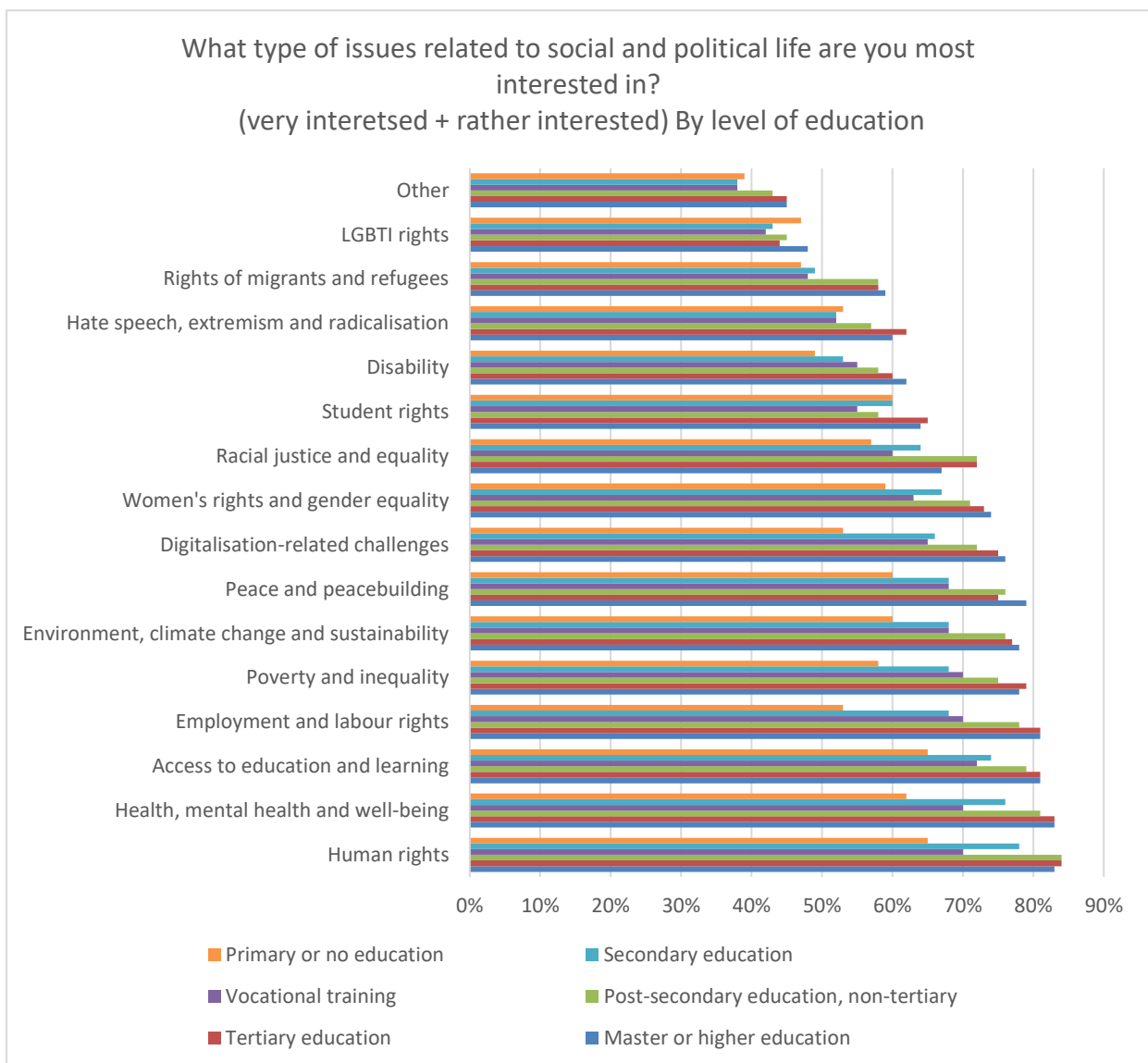


Figure 20: Graph of levels of interest in issues related to social and political life by grouped education level

		Living Standard Self-Evaluation: As a whole would you say that your household income and living standard currently is...							Work: Do you currently work?						
		Much lower	A little lower	On the average	A little higher	Much higher	Don't know		Full-time job	Part-time job	High school student	College/university student	Unemployed	Other	Total
Social movements participation	Human rights	31%	33%	32%	33%	32%	16%		34%	34%	31%	31%	23%	22%	31%
	Women's rights and gender equality	18%	20%	20%	20%	22%	17%		21%	19%	19%	20%	18%	12%	20%
	Health, mental health and well-being	19%	19%	20%	20%	19%	18%		22%	20%	15%	19%	18%	15%	20%
	Peace and peacebuilding	22%	15%	16%	19%	21%	11%		19%	24%	16%	14%	11%	11%	17%
	Environment, climate change and sustainability	14%	16%	17%	24%	13%	9%		19%	17%	19%	17%	10%	12%	17%
	Racial justice and equality	16%	15%	16%	18%	21%	10%		18%	17%	16%	18%	8%	8%	16%
	Employment and labour rights	13%	14%	16%	15%	16%	7%		19%	17%	8%	9%	10%	9%	14%
	LGBTI rights	11%	11%	16%	17%	15%	12%		14%	16%	18%	17%	8%	14%	14%
	Student rights	13%	13%	14%	19%	16%	10%		11%	16%	17%	28%	7%	4%	14%
	Access to education and learning	12%	12%	13%	18%	16%	8%		15%	15%	13%	13%	9%	8%	13%
	Poverty and inequality	14%	13%	12%	15%	22%	10%		15%	16%	15%	10%	10%	10%	13%
	Hate speech, extremism and radicalisation	10%	9%	11%	14%	21%	9%		12%	10%	17%	9%	6%	7%	11%
	Disability	10%	8%	8%	8%	12%	11%		9%	10%	7%	8%	10%	5%	9%
	Rights of migrants and refugees	7%	7%	7%	10%	10%	6%		8%	12%	9%	6%	4%	5%	8%
	Digitalisation-related challenges	6%	5%	7%	8%	7%	4%		8%	9%	7%	5%	3%	3%	6%
	Other	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	3%		1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	3%	1%
	No response	31%	38%	33%	32%	21%	42%		34%	28%	29%	31%	44%	43%	34%

Figure 21: Table of participation related to issues by self-evaluated living standard and by work status

		Living Standard Self-Evaluation: As a whole would you say that your household income and living standard currently is...						Work: Do you currently work?							
		Much lower	A little lower	On the average	A little higher	Much higher	Don't know		Full-time job	Part-time job	High school student	College/university student	Unemployed	Other	Total
Participation (volunteer, activist, member or participated in activities)	Social and political movement	13%	14%	13%	13%	17%	6%		14%	21%	9%	11%	7%	6%	13%
	Ecological organisation or movement	10%	13%	13%	14%	13%	7%		14%	15%	13%	11%	6%	6%	12%
	Social organisation, fund, association	11%	12%	12%	12%	18%	6%		12%	15%	9%	13%	8%	7%	11%
	Creative union	7%	7%	8%	10%	6%	6%		9%	10%	6%	7%	6%	5%	8%
	Sports club	14%	12%	15%	22%	30%	10%		17%	15%	20%	18%	6%	10%	16%
	Professional association	7%	4%	5%	8%	10%	1%		8%	6%	3%	4%	2%	2%	6%
	Student society	11%	11%	10%	13%	12%	6%		9%	14%	9%	18%	6%	4%	11%
	Youth organisation	9%	9%	11%	12%	10%	4%		11%	10%	13%	11%	4%	6%	10%
	Religious organisation, ecclesiastical parish	5%	5%	6%	5%	8%	2%		6%	7%	2%	5%	3%	3%	5%
	Association of farmers	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%		4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%
	Another organisation, alliance, movement	5%	3%	5%	4%	2%	3%		3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	13%	4%
	Not a member of any social, political organisations or movements	42%	43%	41%	39%	26%	45%		41%	34%	36%	40%	54%	43%	41%
	Don't know/refusal	6%	4%	3%	4%	3%	21%		3%	4%	9%	3%	12%	11%	5%

Figure 22: Table of involvement in activities by self-evaluated living standard and by work status

The relations between the social and political interest areas

Young people's interests are not limited to a particular topic. Rather, they are interested in multiple subjects at the same time. The correlations between the topics reveal the associations that young people form between different issues. The correlation rank is designed between 0 and 1 (with zero being no correlation and 1 being highly correlated).⁸ The higher correlation coefficient indicates that respondents are interested in two topics simultaneously. Although correlation analysis cannot provide explanations for causes, a stronger correlation may result from the relationship constructed between two subjects by the respondents. In addition, a high connection may emerge due to the respondents' diversified interests in a variety of topics.

According to the correlation coefficient table, it can be said that a majority of the respondents are interested in more than one subject (Figure 23). The highest correlations can be seen between the subjects "human rights" and "access to education and learning"; "racial justice and equality" and "women's rights and gender equality"; and "racial justice and equality" and "rights of migrants and refugees" with around 0.6 coefficient (for interest percentages, see Figure 17).

The high correlation between "racial justice and equality" and "rights of migrants and refugees" can be interpreted in relation to an increasing number of migrants, and a parallel rise of the right-wing and nationalist movements. The last highest correlation between "racial justice and equality" and "women's rights and gender equality," on the other hand, requires further studies to understand their causation.

However, in brief, the high correlation among the subjects of racial justice, migration and women's rights may indicate young people's interest and, probably, awareness regarding intersectionality – the structural and layering character of inequality. Moreover, it can be argued that young people who are interested in inequality-related subjects may be aware of the link between their reasons (root causes) or their solutions.

Another interesting point that comes out of the correlation table is related to LGBTI rights. LGBTI rights have the lowest correlation with other interest issues, except women's and migrants' rights. The low correlation is a result of the mutual disinterest. In other words,

⁸ Although negative correlations with values between -1 and 0 are possible, there are none in this analysis.

young people who are interested in LGBTI rights have a relatively lower interest in other issues and vice versa. As a result, LGBTI rights have remained an “island” area, potentially leading to a lack of connection in analysing topics, developing policies, and even advocating for particular policy areas.

Correlations between interests in social and political issues	Peace and peacebuilding	Human rights	Hate speech, extremism	Racial justice and	Women’ s rights and	LGBTI rights	Disability	Health, mental health	Employment and labour	Environment, climate	Digitalisation-related	Access to education and	Rights of migrants and	Student rights	Poverty and inequality	Other
Peace and peacebuilding	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Human rights	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Hate speech, extremism and radicalisation	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Racial justice and equality	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3
Women’s rights and gender equality	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
LGBTI rights	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Disability	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Health, mental health and well-being	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Employment and labour rights	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Environment, climate change and sustainability	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Digitalisation-related challenges	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Access to education and learning	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3
Rights of migrants and refugees	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.4
Student rights	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3
Poverty and inequality	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.3

Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0
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Figure 23: Table of correlations between interests in social and political issues

Living settings and levels of interest

Another topic explored through the survey concerned the relationship between young people’s interest in social and political issues, and their living settings (habitat). In the literature, young people’s proximity to decision-making processes is assessed as a factor that affects their interest in social and political issues, and consequently their participation (Crowley and Moxon 2017). Hence, their living setting is considered as an influential element in their participation in the national, European or global decision-making and policy-making processes.

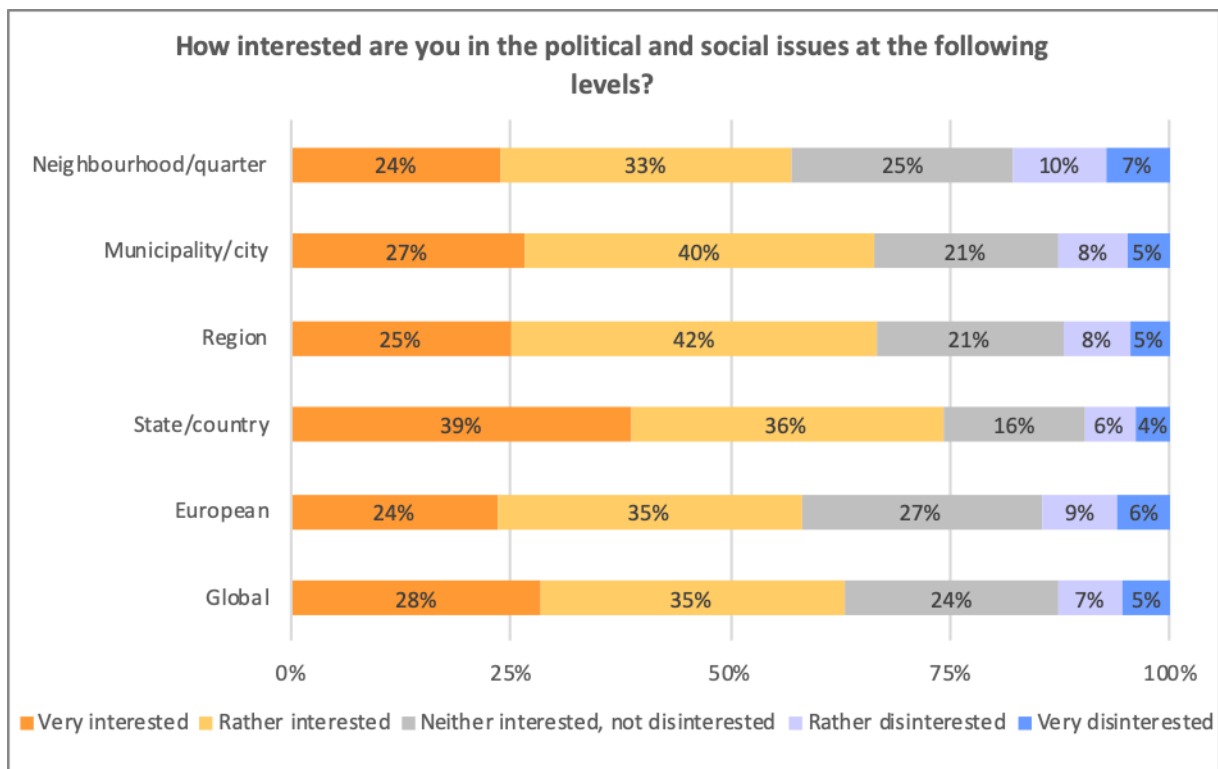


Figure 24: Graph of levels of interest in the political and social issues at various levels

Figure 24 shows young people’s interest at six different levels. The responses range from “very interested” to “very disinterested” on a five-point Likert scale. Even though the percentages of those interested are quite close to each other, it is observed that young people are most interested in social and political events at the national level (state/country) (75%). This is followed by regional and municipality levels (67% each). Therefore, we can deduce that young people focus their interest in social and political issues at the levels which devise

policies affecting their lives and livelihoods directly. Their level of interest and engagement is lower at the European (59%) and global (63%) levels (Figure 24).

Similarly, the Flash Eurobarometer asks young people: “How much, if anything, do you feel you understand about government in your area/region; government in your country and in the European Union?” Accordingly, 58% of the Flash Eurobarometer’s respondents stated that they understand the country level “a great deal” and “a fair amount”, while 46% stated that they understand the local level, and 42% the EU level (Flash Eurobarometer EP Youth Survey 2021). Although young people’s interest in engaging with certain levels and their understanding of that level match, it is not clear if their interest at the national level is due to their understanding of it, or vice versa. Hence, it requires further study.

When it comes to young people’s participation at the local level, Dalton (2009) and Sloam (2016) indicate the changing preferences regarding participation, underlining the importance of direct influence in policy-making processes for young people. Hence, local participation is considered a more approachable and accessible decision-making level due to its closeness to the daily experiences of young people. Yet, the survey and Eurobarometer both indicate that young people’s engagement in this sphere is still limited.

The correlation between the different scopes of their interest in social and political issues is quite high and statistically significant. Yet, the important findings are in the nuances. The interest at the neighbourhood/quarter level is highly correlated (at 0.7) with the interest at the municipality/city level. It is also highly correlated with the regional level at 0.6, whereas the correlation between neighbourhood, state, European and global levels decreases to 0.4.

Therefore, if young people are interested in social and political issues on a local level (neighbourhood/quarter), their interests increase at all levels – neighbourhood, municipality or region – simultaneously. European and global level is relatively less correlated with national, regional, municipality and neighbourhood levels, but there is a high correlation between interest at the European and global level (Figure 25).

Correlations between interest in the political and social issues at various levels	Neighbourhood/quarter	Municipality/city	Region	State/country	European	Global
Neighbourhood/quarter	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Municipality/city	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
Region	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5
State/country	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6
European	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7
Global	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0

Figure 25: Table of correlations between interest in the political and social issues at various levels

The correlation between young people’s interest level and their interest subjects reveals distinct relationships. The correlation between interest in social rights issues, such as the right to health, employment, access to education and poverty, and interest at the municipal, regional and national levels is higher than at other levels.

Young people’s access to social rights and quality (content) of these services are directly linked to the social welfare regime that they live in. The interest young people show in issues such as access to social rights (social services) is in harmony with the corresponding levels (national, regional and municipal levels) and processes of social policy development. In this context, it can be argued that young people possess the knowledge about the level at which they need to intervene in policy-making processes on social rights-related issues.

What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?	How interested are you in the political and social issues at:					
	Neighbourhood/quarter	Municipality/city	Region	State/country	European	Global
Peace and peacebuilding	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Human rights	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Hate speech, extremism and radicalisation	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Racial justice and equality	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3

Women's rights and gender equality	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
LGBTI rights	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Health, mental health and well-being	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Employment and labour rights	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Environment, climate change and sustainability	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Digitalisation-related challenges	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Access to education and learning	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Rights of migrants and refugees	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Student rights	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Poverty and inequality	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4

Figure 26: Table of correlations between interest in the political and social issues at various levels and types of issues related to social and political life

The issues of peace and peacebuilding, human rights, climate change, and the rights of migrants and refugees are generally more correlated with young people's interest at the European and global levels. Considering that all the mentioned issues have transnational (and transborder) causes, solutions and repercussions, it can be argued that young people's political awareness regarding these issues is quite related and contemporary.

In sum, young people's interest regarding social rights is higher at the national level, whereas for issues that can be grouped as civil rights, young people show more interest at the European and global levels.

Membership of the organisations

The survey examined young people's engagement in 12 types of organisations (see Figure 27 below). The table shows that 41% of respondents stated that they are not members (or volunteers) of any social or political organisation (or movement), with an additional 5% choosing "don't know" or refusing to answer. Therefore, this indicates that 54% of respondents are associated with one or more organisations. Most young people are engaged with sports clubs (16%), social and political movements (13%) and ecological organisations or movements (12%).

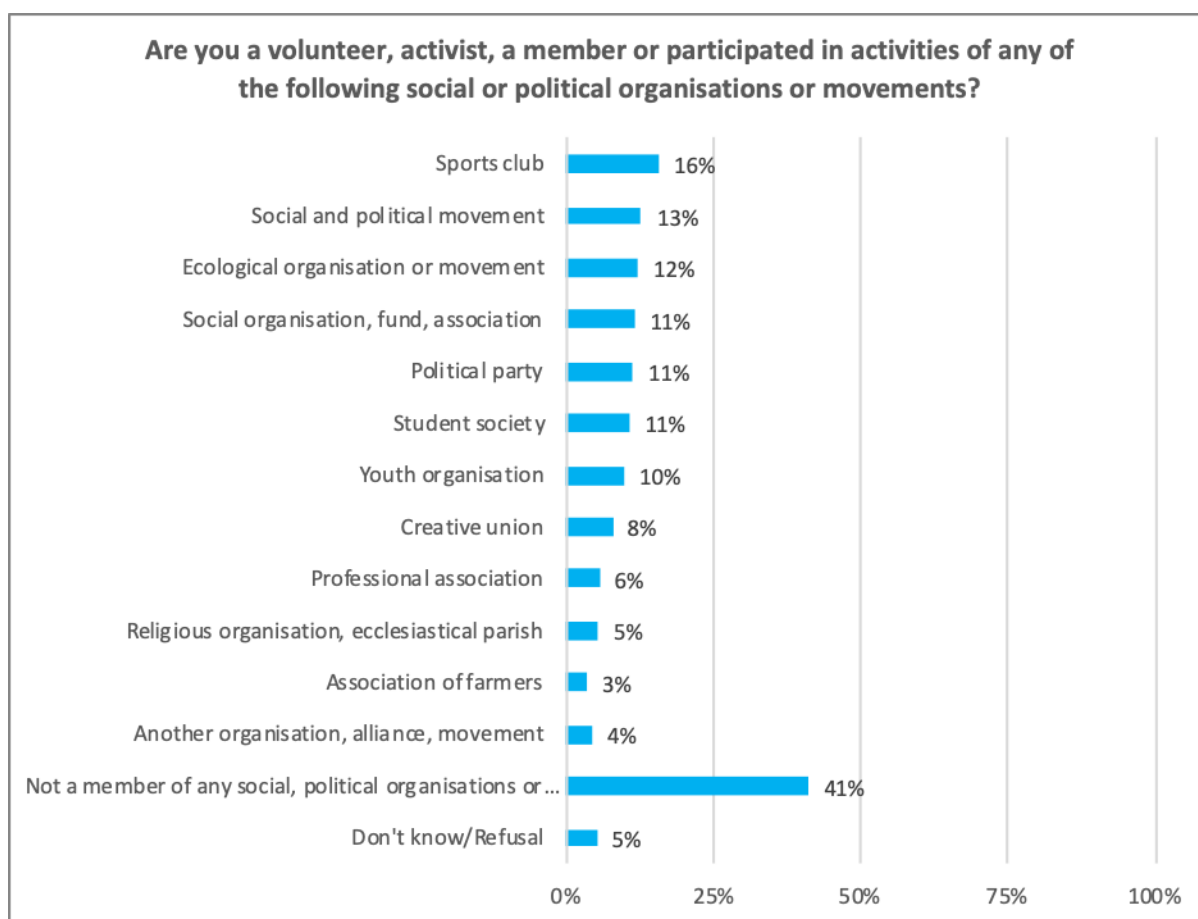


Figure 27: Graph of involvement in activities of various social or political organisations or movements

The analysis of the survey results shows a big difference between young people's interest in certain issues, and their level of engagement with the same through membership of organisations or movements. For instance, while 79% of young people claim to be interested

in human rights, only 31% are members, volunteers or activists in social or political organisations that work on human rights. Similar results can be observed for other topics – access to health (health, mental health and well-being) (78% interest v. 20% participation), access to education (77% interest v. 13% participation), and environment, climate change and sustainability (72% interest v. 17% participation rate). This trend is consistent across all 12 areas covered by the survey (see Figure 28).

Issues related to social and political life	Interest	Participation
Human rights	79%	31%
Health, mental health and well-being	78%	20%
Access to education and learning	77%	13%
Employment and labour rights	74%	14%
Poverty and inequality	73%	13%
Environment, climate change and sustainability	72%	17%
Peace and peacebuilding	72%	17%
Digitalisation-related challenges	70%	6%
Women’s rights and gender equality	69%	20%
Racial justice and equality	66%	16%
Student rights	61%	14%
Disability	57%	9%
Hate speech, extremism and radicalisation	56%	11%
Rights of migrants and refugees	53%	8%
LGBTI rights	44%	14%
Other	42%	1%

Figure 28: Table of comparison of interest levels versus participation levels by type of political and social issues

Lowest participation (6%) is observed among the respondents who showed interest in digitalisation (70%). This trend needs further examination, since digital tools feature highly among the channels young people use to obtain information. It is unclear whether the engagement levels are low due to lack of technical competences or there are other reasons.

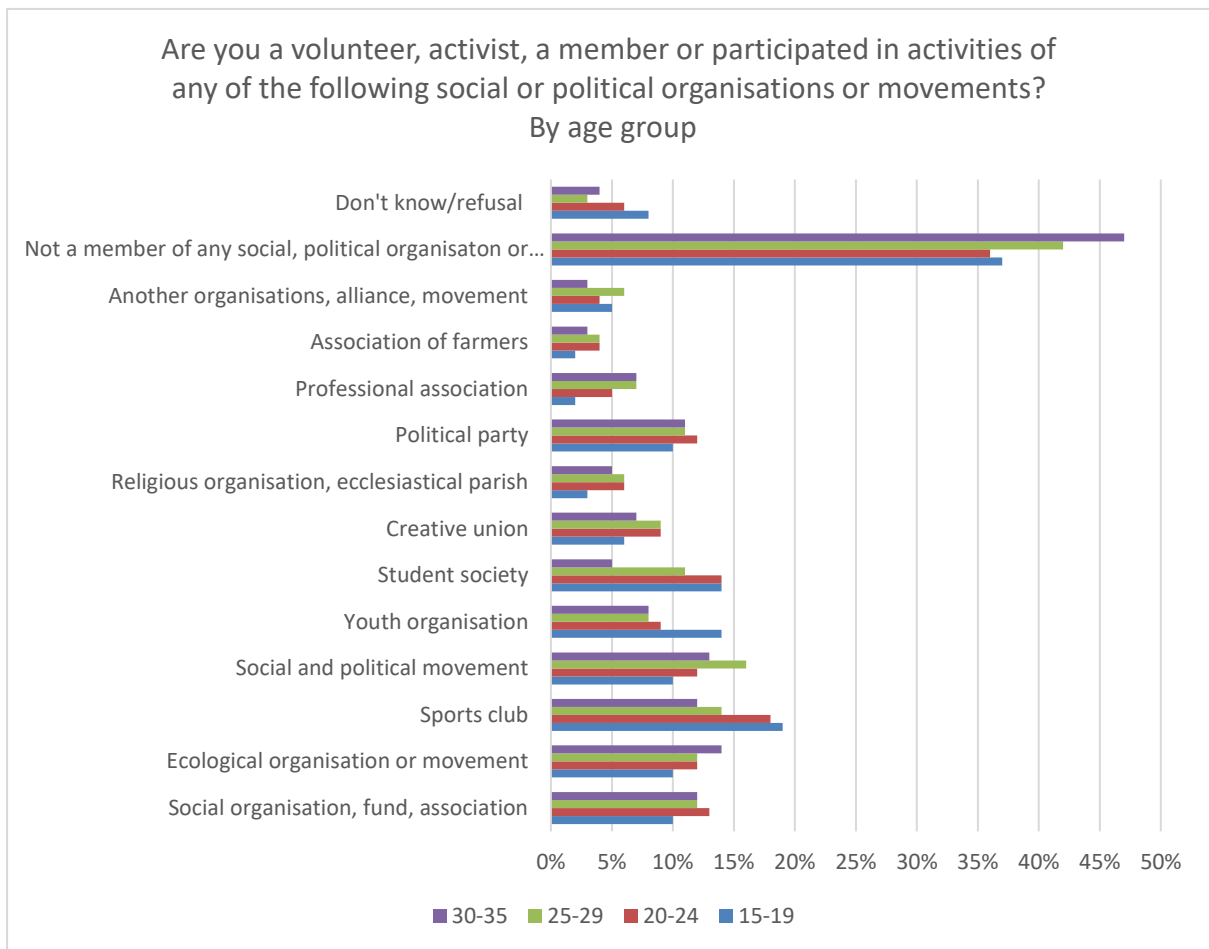


Figure 29: Graph of involvement in activities of various social or political organisations or movements by age group

There are also interesting differences in engagement levels by age groups. Young people aged 15-19 years participate mostly in sports clubs (19%), student societies (14%) and youth organisations (14%). While the 20-24 age group retain interest in sports clubs (18%) and student societies (14%), they tend also to engage as members, volunteers and activists with social and political movements (12%). In the older cohorts (25-29 years), social and political movements gain in importance, with 16% of young people engaging in their activities, which is followed by sport clubs (14%), ecological organisations and movements (12%), and social organisations, funds and associations (12%). The 30-35-year-old cohort follows a similar pattern, with 14% being members, volunteers or activists of ecological organisations and movements, 13% of social and political movements, 12% of social organisations, funds and associations and 12% of sport clubs (Figure 29).

Participation in social and political movements is highest among 25-29-year-olds (31%), followed by 30-35-year-olds (29%). A similar trend is observed for participation in the ecological movement, where 33% of members, volunteers or activists are 30-35 years old, followed by those aged 25-29 (25%) and social organisations, where 30% of members are 30-35 and 26% are 25-29 (Figure 29). On the other hand, sports clubs, student societies and youth organisations tend to attract younger age cohorts, with 15-19 and 20-24-year-olds holding the majority of memberships.

Based on the assessment of the relationship between young people's interests and age groups, young people in their early youth participate primarily in sports clubs, student societies and youth organisations. These organisations are initial places for youth participation, which can be considered the spaces where youth work is practised. These spaces then hold the potential to connect young people with social and political issues in their communities.

In parallel to the demographic attributes, interest in professional associations comes primarily from the 30-35-year-olds (36%) and the 25-29-year-olds (33%). Young people's participation in professional organisations increases with their involvement in the labour market.

Membership of political parties also increases with age, with 12% of the 20-25-year-old group of respondents being members of political parties, increasing to 30% among the 30-35-year-olds. It can be noted therefore that the participation of young people in political parties increases gradually with age, while their information about participation mechanisms expands with their participation opportunities and accessibility to the mechanisms (Dezelan and Moxon 2022).

Interestingly, although the 30-35-year-old age group has high membership percentage in many of the organisations, almost half of respondents from this cohort (47%) are not members of any social or political organisation or movement (Figure 29).

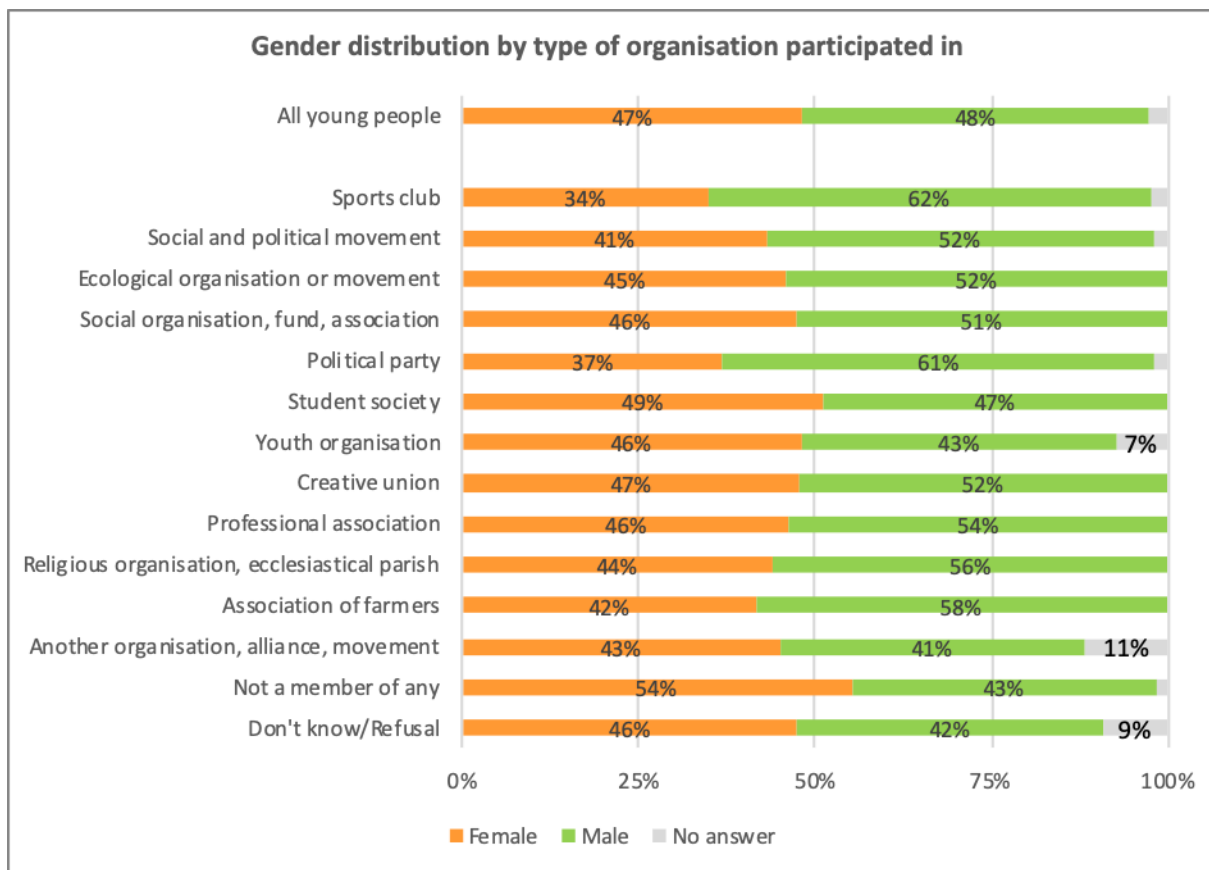


Figure 30: Graph of gender distribution by type of organisation participated in

Participation in organisations or movements has a distinctive gender character. With the exception of student societies (49% of the participants are young women) and youth organisations (46% are young women), young men have higher presence in other structures, particularly sports clubs and political parties. Figure 30 shows that 62% of members of sports clubs are men, compared to 34% of women. The discrepancy between young women and young men is explained through “subject-environment-relationship”, which covers the challenges regarding body-perception, familial effects, and alienation from sports activities due to gender identity (Reichel 2010).

Similarly, in political parties, men make up 61% of members, with only 37% of female members, volunteers or activists. In the literature, the lack of young women’s engagement in political parties in comparison to young men is explained through political, social and economic structural causes (Soule and Nairne 2006). However, this study reveals the difference between engagement in political parties and other social and political issues. In other organisation types (even associations of farmers and professional associations), almost

half of the members are young women. Hence, young women are deliberately avoiding engaging in political parties.

Interest area	Female		Male	
	Participation	Interest	Participation	Interest
Human rights	30%	83%	33%	75%
Health, mental health and well-being	21%	84%	18%	73%
Access to education and learning	13%	81%	15%	72%
Employment and labour rights	14%	78%	16%	70%
Poverty and inequality	12%	78%	14%	69%
Environment, climate change and sustainability	18%	76%	17%	69%
Peace and peacebuilding	14%	74%	19%	70%
Digitalisation-related challenges	5%	70%	8%	70%
Women’s rights and gender equality	28%	82%	11%	57%
Racial justice and equality	16%	73%	16%	62%
Student rights	14%	63%	15%	60%
Disability	9%	61%	8%	52%
Hate speech, extremism and radicalisation	10%	61%	11%	53%
Rights of migrants and refugees	8%	57%	7%	50%
LGBTI rights	16%	50%	10%	37%
Other	1%	43%	1%	41%

Figure 31: Table of comparison of interest levels versus participation levels by type of political and social issues and by gender

Figure 31 displays the gendered percentages of the respondents’ interest and participation. Young people display the highest interest in human rights – 83% of young women and 75% of young men find this issue important. On the contrary, only 30% of women and 33% of men engage in these topics. Young women are most interested in women’s rights and equality (82%), but their engagement level in this area also remains relatively low, at only 28%. Young men, on the other hand, are mostly engaging with the topic of peace and peacebuilding (19%). It is important to emphasise that organisations working on the topics of peace and peacebuilding attracted the interest and participation of young people across Europe even before the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 (Figure 31).

The analysis also shows a relationship between engagement in an organisation and education level. The educational level of young people (citizens) not only determines their participation in the labour market, but also affects their network (related to the time that they spend in educational institutions), their access to information, and their capability in using their rights. Furthermore, education level has an important effect on engaging with social, political, economic and cultural subjects. According to the survey, the highest engagement with organisations comes from young people who have a university education, which is a finding in line with the literature. Interestingly, 15% of the members of political parties and ecological organisations have a lower level of education (lower secondary and below). In other words, young people who come from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds are interested in political participation in representative democracy and in environmental and ecological issues. Furthermore, their interest also tends to result in membership (Figure 32).

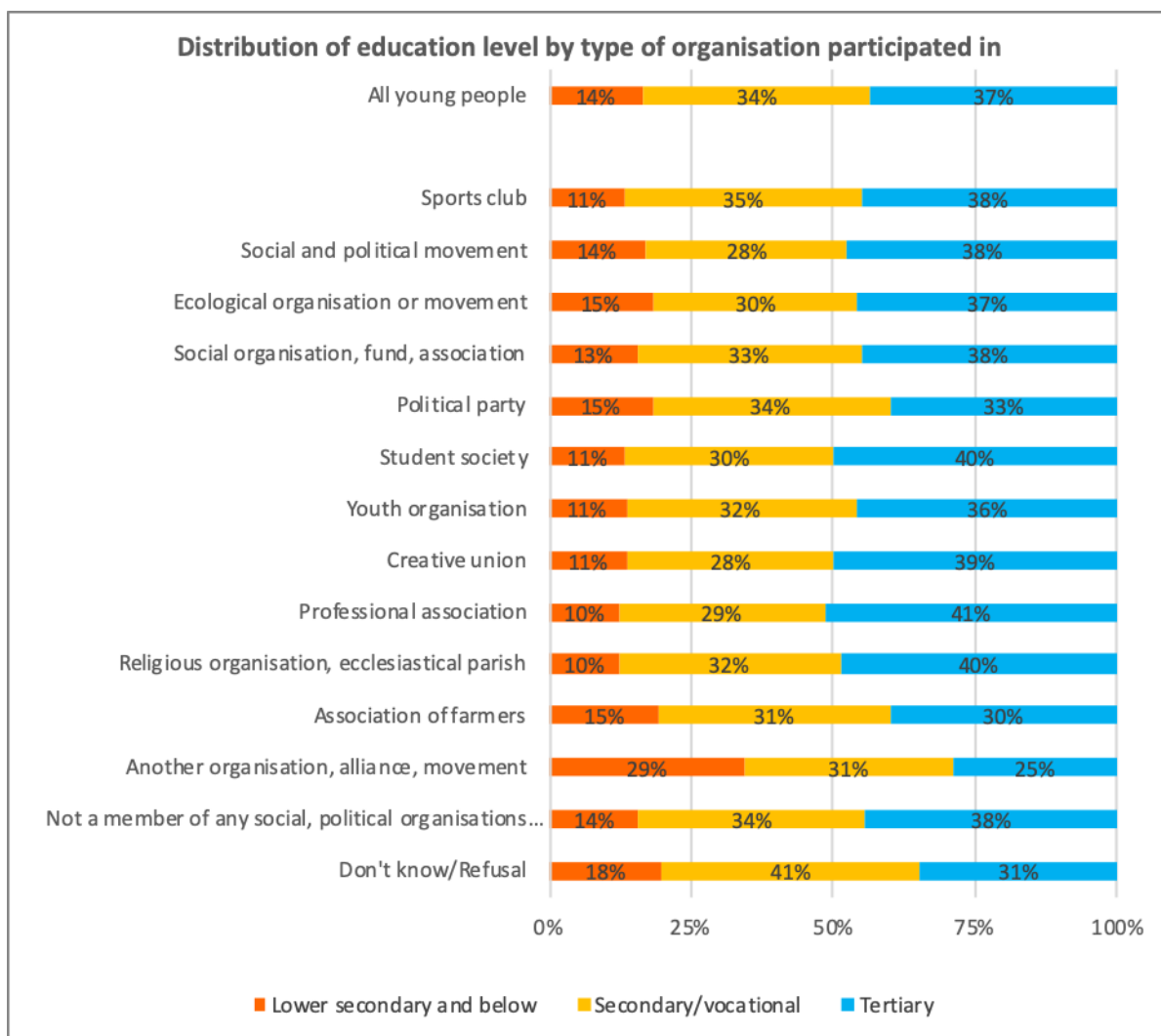


Figure 32: Graph of distribution of education level by type of organisation participated in

As already mentioned, respondents to the survey show the lowest interest and participation in LGBTI rights (44-50% women and 37% men, see Figure 31). Although the survey did not explore the reasons behind participatory actions (deciding to participate or not), regional and country-based differences may provide clues when considering the social and legislative restrictions regarding LGBTI rights in different countries. The highest interest in LGBTI rights is noted in southern European countries – Italy, Portugal and Spain (62%), while eastern European countries with the lower interest rate are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine (31%). Last but not least,

percentages from Hungary,⁹ Türkiye,¹⁰ and Russia (Strand and Svensson 2021) are included in the table due to the recent political, social and legislative developments regarding LGBTI rights in those countries (Figure 33). The lowest level of interest in LGBTI rights was noted in the Russian Federation (30%), which is significantly lower than the European average. Respondents who are interested in LGBTI rights are close to the European average in Türkiye (41%), whereas their participation percentages are rather low (9%). On the other hand, in Hungary (46%) the interest is slightly above the European average even though legislative obstacles were recently developed (Figure 33).

Regions	LGBTI rights	
	Interest	Participation
European youth overall	44%	14%
Central and eastern Europe	45%	16%
Eastern Europe	31%	7%
Northern Europe	48%	13%
South-East Europe	40%	9%
Southern Europe	62%	28%
Western Europe	47%	16%
Hungary	46%	22%
Türkiye	41%	9%
Russian Federation	30%	6%

Figure 33: Table of comparison of interest levels versus participation levels in LGBTI rights by region

Ways of becoming a member

In order to understand young people’s motivations, opportunities and obstacles to participating in social and political organisations, the survey examined the ways in which they become members, volunteers or activists in the organisations.

⁹ For Hungary, see: Human Rights Watch, www.hrw.org/news/2022/02/15/lgbt-rights-under-renewed-pressure-hungary, 15 February 2022. Also, European Commission (2022), “Commission refers Hungary to the Court of Justice of the EU over violation of LGBTIQ rights”, https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_2689.

¹⁰ European Commission, “Key findings of the 2022 Report on Türkiye”, https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/country_22_6088.

According to the findings, friends are the most influential in introducing young people to social and political organisations – 48% of the respondents state that they meet the organisations through their friends (Appendix: Question 39). This can be linked to “peer-friendly” language, to trust, but also to socialisation processes. As discussed in the literature, social and political organisations provide spaces for young people to build new relationships, increase social interactions and strengthen their existing relationships (Mannino et al. 2011).

The second most important channel for membership is families and/or relatives (36%). In the literature, families are pointed to as an inspirational factor for young people’s participation in social and political organisations (Grimm et al. 2005). Yet, families can also discourage young people (their children) from engaging in certain topics and/or organisations. Hence, families’ effects on the participation patterns of young people can be associated and discussed with young people’s autonomy level.¹¹ It is important to note, however, that family is the main channel of membership in religious organisations (Figure 34).

The third most popular channel of engagement is social media. As evident from Figure 10, the internet and social media serve as the main source of information about social and political issues and organisations. Based on the survey, young people not only follow organisations through the internet and social media, but also engage with them through these mediums and become members.

All these factors have different degrees of influence on the type of organisation young people engage with. For example, friends/peers are most successful in involving young people in political parties, sports clubs, professional associations, student societies, creative clubs and youth organisations. The internet and social media are most successful in attracting young people towards social and political movements (40%), ecological organisations (40%), social organisations, funds and associations (36%), and associations of farmers (Figure 34). The type of engagement and activities differ – social and political movements, and ecological organisations engage in advocacy activities, while social organisations, funds and associations focus mainly on providing services, and associations of farmers serve as a solidarity and professional organisation. One important difference between peers and social media is that through the internet and social media young people join organisations composed of mixed

¹¹ For the effect of families on the electoral choices of young people, see: Coffé and Voorpostel 2010.

age groups. Furthermore, it is also likely that associations of farmers, which operate mostly in rural and remote settings, use the internet to overcome the physical remoteness from professional organisations.

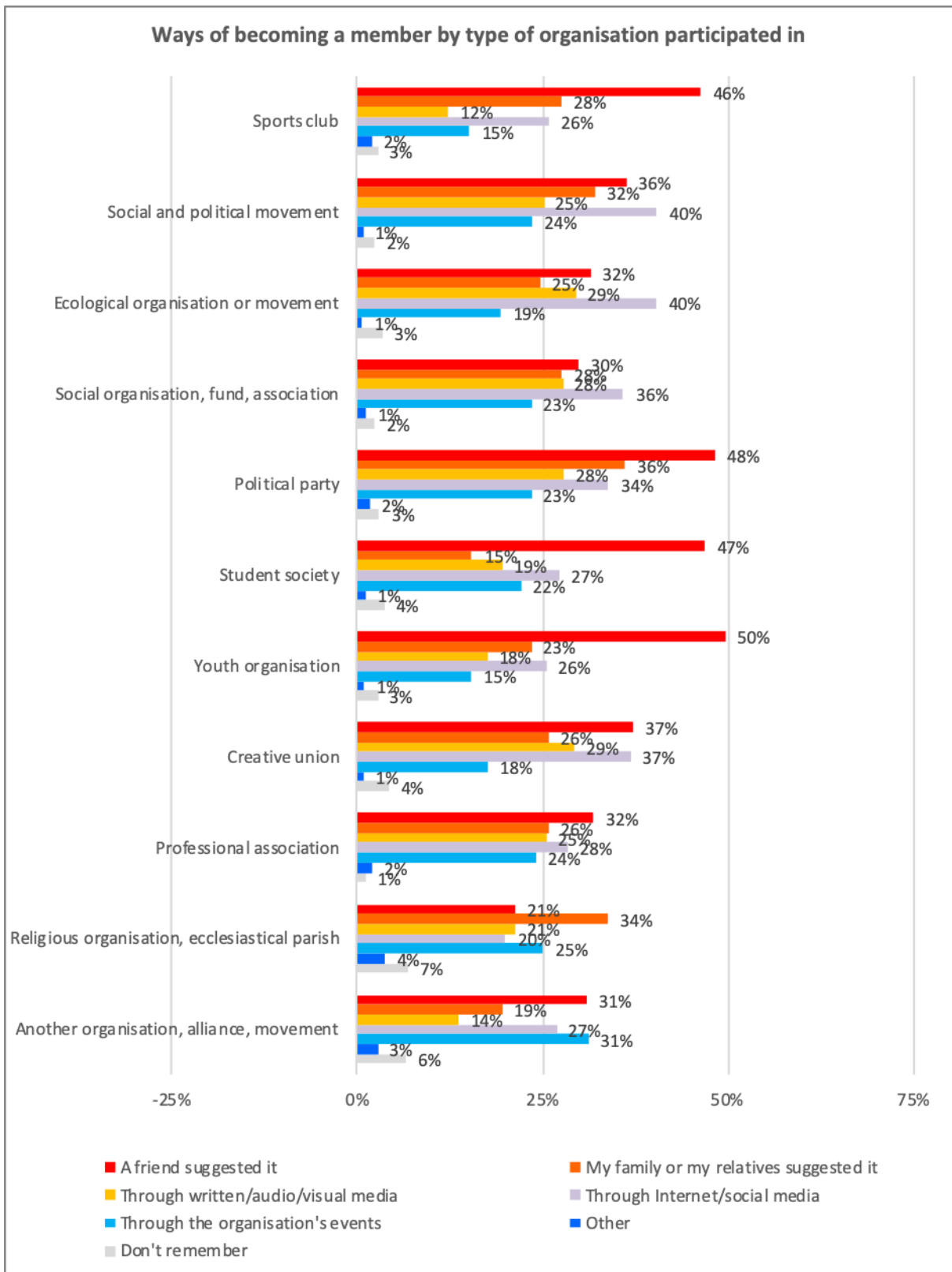


Figure 34: Graph of ways of becoming a member by type of organisation

Participation frequency

Duration and frequency of young people's participation in organisations affect their engagement in social and political issues and their level of influence in organisations' decision-making processes. Simultaneously, it has an impact on their empowerment process since it enables young people to develop their citizenship competencies in social and political organisations. Participation in organisations may differ according to the duration (how long they continue in an organisation) and frequency (how often they continue in an organisation) of involvement.

The survey indicates that young people's involvement in organisations is generally concentrated within 12 months (Figure 35). Interest in political parties, social and political movements, ecological organisations, social organisations, creative unions, student societies, youth organisations, religious organisations and associations of farmers most commonly engage young people for up to 12 months.

After 12 months, young people's engagement period drops significantly. Given the connection between participation and level of influence, it can be concluded that the limited duration may decrease young people's opportunities to receive regular support (for example, through youth work). Whether young people's declining interest is due to the change of organisations they engage with is beyond the scope of this survey.

It is important to also highlight that, while the survey does not the question reasons behind their duration patterns, in the literature there is a connection between young people's transition and social circumstances and potentially short duration of their participation (LSE Enterprise 2013: 11). Young people's mobility increases between the ages of 18 and 30 due to education or employment. Also, time constraints (long working hours), familial circumstances (such as care responsibilities), or physical and social obstacles to accessing the organisations may hinder young people from continuing their participation in the organisations. Additionally, organisational problems such as not "having a say" may cause young people to withdraw from organisations. Hence, further research into young people's participation duration is required to investigate their motivations, opportunities and barriers.

Within the 12-month period, young people mostly engage with social and political organisations (2.5% for less than 3 months, 3.1% for 3-6 months, and 3% for 7-12 months), while participation in social and political organisations drops significantly after 12 months. It can be argued that young people’s interest in social and political issues crystallises within a period of 12 months. For 13-18 months, social organisations have a slightly higher percentage (2.1%), while sports clubs have the highest percentage for 19-24 months (1.2%) and over 24 months (4.3%). Interestingly, participation is highest for professional organisations (1.4%) in over-24 months, which is closely related to young people’s occupations and employability (Figure 36). Professional organisations can have longer engagement periods since they are closely related to young people’s employability, but fewer young people participate in them. It is also possible that the frequency level may be lower than the other types due to the low number of respondents. This area needs further examination, not only to understand young people’s social and political engagement patterns, but also their participation in the labour market.

Engagement period	How long have you been a volunteer, activist, a member or participated in the activities of the political party?										
	Political party %	Social and political	Ecological organisation or	Social organisation,	Creative union %	Sports club %	Professional association %	Student society %	Youth organisation %	Religious organisation	Association of farmers %
Less than 3 months	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.1	0.6	2.1	2.0	0.6	0.5
3-6 months	2.0	3.1	2.4	2.5	1.4	2.3	1.0	2.1	1.8	0.8	0.8
7-12 months	2.2	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.8	1.2	2.0	2.1	0.8	0.7
13-18 months	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.1	1.1	2.0	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.4
19-24 months	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2
Over 24 months	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.8	4.3	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.3
Don't remember	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3
No response	88.8	87.3	88.0	88.5	92.2	84.5	94.3	89.3	90.3	94.7	96.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 35: Table of period of engagement as volunteer, activist or member by type of organisation

In regard to the frequency of participation, young people mostly engage “1-3 times a week” to “once a week”. Similar to the engagement duration, sports clubs have the highest percentage compared to other organisations. The duration and frequency of engagement are not simply indicators of how much time young people choose to devote to organisations. They also give clues about how young people connect with and become deeply involved with the organisations. Based on the findings of the survey, it can be argued that young people show interest in and attachment to the organisations for a limited amount of time.

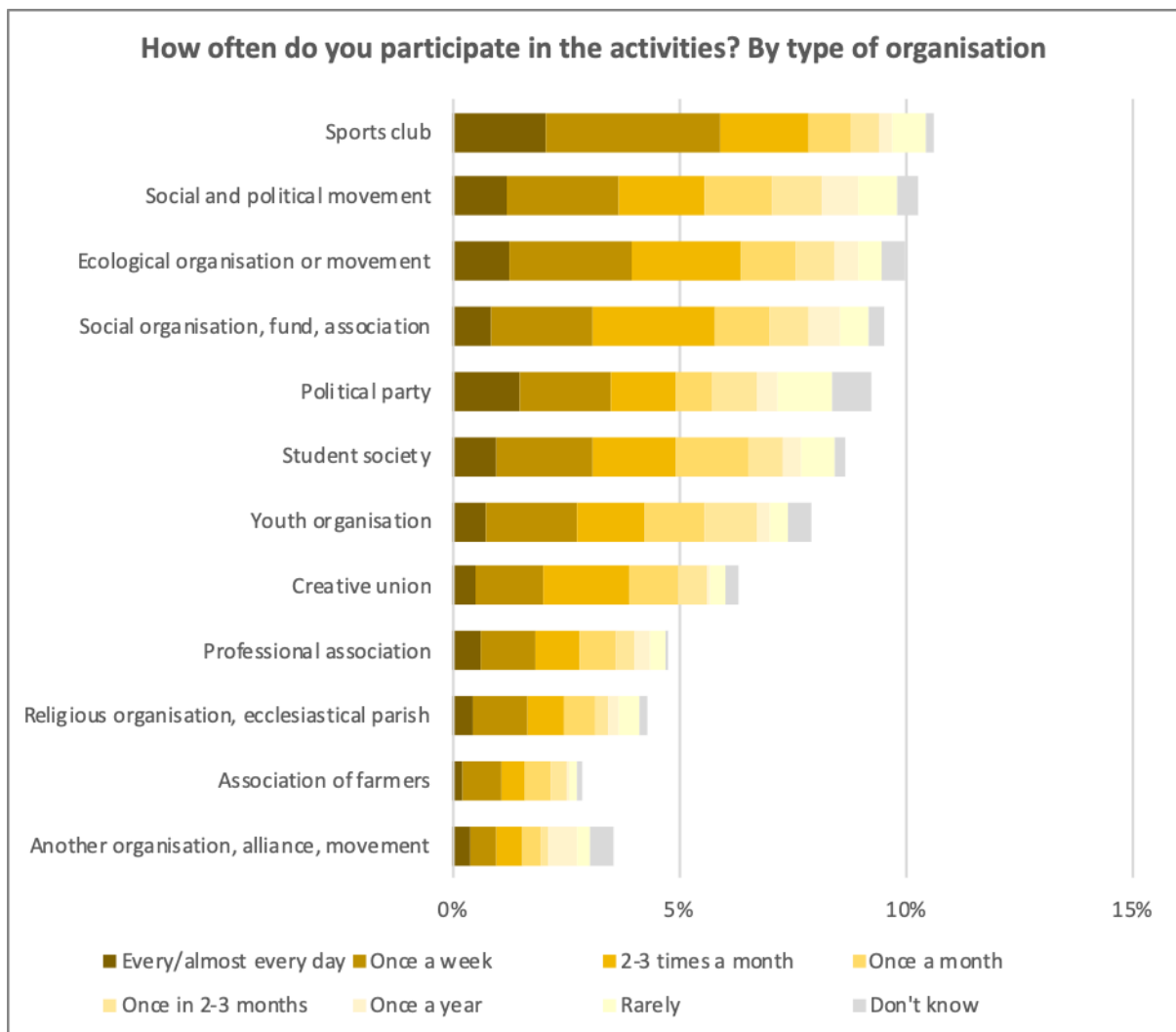


Figure 36: Graph of participation frequency as volunteer, activist, or member by type of organisation

The survey also examined the relations between the young person and the organisation. Most young people believe they are “well informed about the activities of the organisation/movement” (2.3% on average) and claim to “participate in the activities the

organisation takes as a beneficiary” (2.1% on average). Most of them “follow and/or receive information about the activities of the organisation”, which is in line with their answers regarding their usage of media tools. Young people who consider themselves well informed are mostly members of social and political organisations (3.7%) and ecological organisations (3.5%).

In relation to participation in the organisation’s activities, young people mostly engage as participants through sport clubs (3.7%), social organisations (2.1%) and student societies (1.9%). As beneficiaries, they mostly engage through sports clubs (4%), ecological organisations (3.2%), and social organisations (3.2%). The percentages of the participants’ responses decrease steadily from “following the activities” to “being in the governing body”. While participation in the governing body has an overall low participation rate, it is highest for social and political movements (0.9%) and lowest for professional organisations (0.2%), associations of farmers (0.3% and student society 0.3%) (Figure 37).

It can be concluded therefore that, while young people are interested in the organisations and their activities, their participation is limited to “benefiting from activities”. However, as long as they are not in the governing bodies of the organisations, they are also not part of the decision-making processes in and for the organisations.

Participation activity	<i>Which of the following applies to you considering your participation in the organisation/s or movement?</i>										
	Political party %	Social and political	Ecological organisation or movement %	Social org., fund, assoc. %	Creative union %	Sports club %	Professional association %	Student society %	Youth organisation %	Religious organisation	Association of farmers %
I am only a supporter but I don't follow any activities	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.0	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.6
I'm well informed about the activities of the organisation/movement	2.6	3.7	3.5	2.6	1.7	3.6	1.6	3.0	3.1	1.2	0.7
I participate in the activities the organisation takes as a beneficiary	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.2	2.0	4.0	1.3	2.4	2.1	0.9	0.8
I actively participate in the activities of the organisation	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.3	3.7	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.4
I initiate different activities of the organisation /movement	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3

I am in the governing body of this organisation /movement	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
No response	88.8	87.3	88.0	88.5	92.2	84.5	94.3	89.3	90.3	94.7	96.7
Don't know	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 37: Table of participation activity by type of organisation

Activities and involvement

Besides engagement patterns, the survey also looked at the type of activities young people participated in during the previous 12 months. Online and offline activities were approached separately, as due to the Covid-19 pandemic and spread of digital tools, young people use social media platforms to express their views in public debates and use online tools to participate in political and social processes (Bárta et al. 2021).

The survey results confirm that the internet and social media have become vital mediums to obtain information and participate in public discussion, but it also examines whether there are significant differences regarding young people's online and offline repertoire of participation activities.

Among the online activities, 37% of young people "follow different organisations on social media", confirming their preference for obtaining information in this way, while 30% of young people share opinions about social and/or political topics and issues online, and 18% create posts and develop content online. These findings are also confirmed by the Flash Eurobarometer Survey, which finds that 26% of respondents posted opinions online or on social media about a political or social issue,¹² and the Flash Eurobarometer Media & News Survey 2022, according to which 28% of 15-24-year-olds post their own content on social media (Flash Eurobarometer Media & News 2022). These findings indicate that almost one in three young people use social media to receive information about social and political issues, contribute to the dissemination of information and participate in public discussions, thus

¹² The European Parliament Youth Survey was conducted in July 2021 in 27 member states with 18 156 young people aged 16-30 years. Similar to this survey, the 2021 survey was also conducted via CAWI.

making social media an important tool in the construction of public dialogue regarding social and political issues.

Besides the activities mentioned above, young people also use online spaces to create or sign online petitions (13%) and participate in an online campaign (9%). It is impossible to conclude from this survey whether young people have participated in campaigns and petitions using their real names or nicknames. However, in either case, it must be underlined that young people acted to support issues that they were interested in. Young people have also donated to an online campaign (11%) and to a lesser extent created online funding campaigns, such as crowdfunding or crowdsourcing, for different causes (4%) (Figure 38).

The results therefore show that while young people have taken part in various activities online, their engagement level is much higher for the activities aimed at following or supporting others' actions (for example, following news, signing a petition) than for activities which require their own initiative (for example, creating a campaign or a podcast). This can be attributed to a variety of potential factors, such as lack of spare time to dedicate to unpaid activities, lack of competences, lack of interest in creating campaigns and posts. The exact reasons for this, however, require further research.

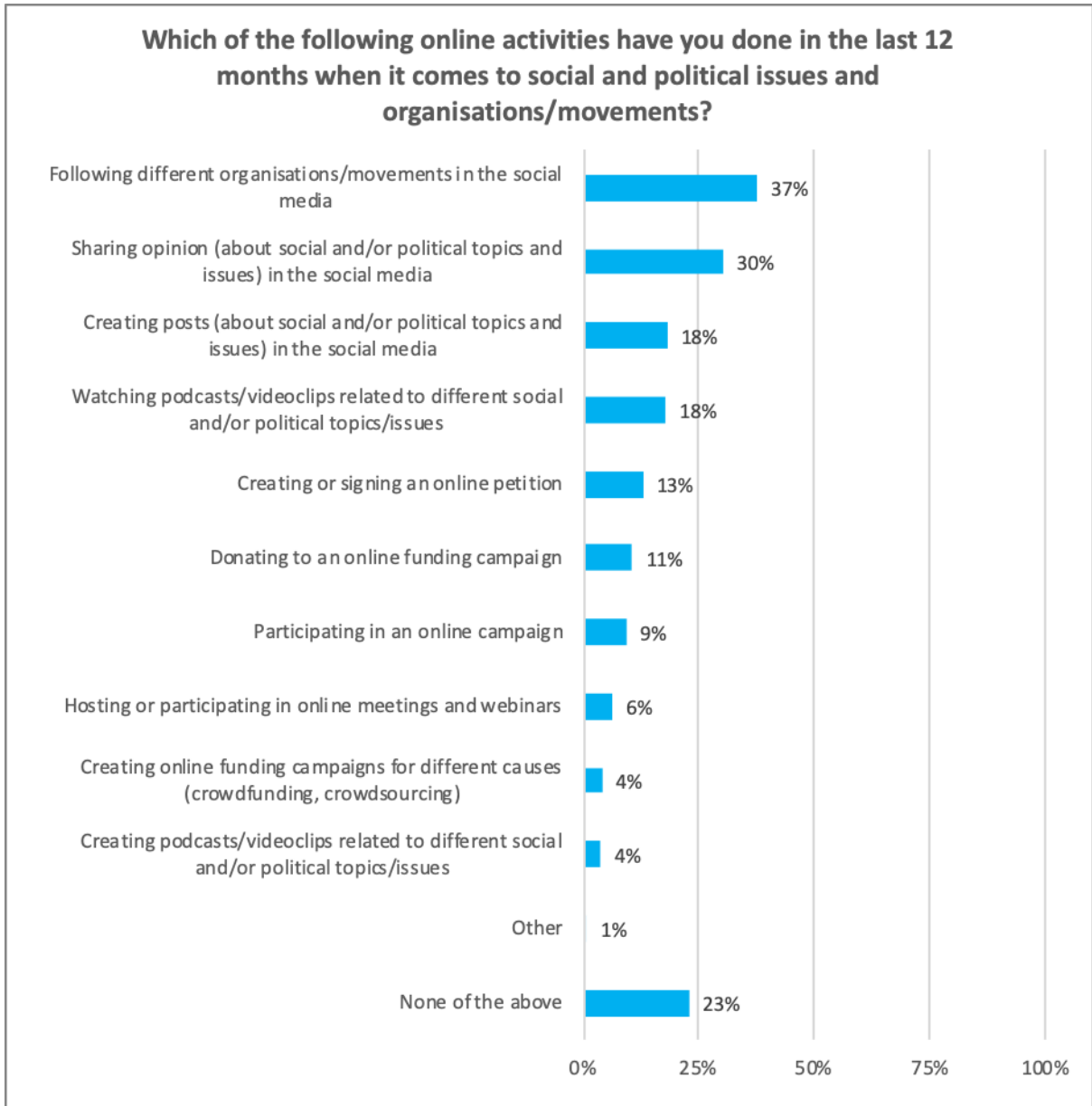


Figure 38: Graph of online activities in the last 12 months in social and political issues and organisations/movements

Gender differences in online activities are relatively low. The highest difference is seen in following different organisations or movements online. Young women state that they follow different organisations or movements online (42%), whereas the percentage drops to 35% among young men. Young women also share opinions more online (31%), compared to young men (29%) and take part in supporting or signing online campaigns (14% v. 11%). Young men, however, create online content a little more (18%) than young women (16%) (Figure 39).

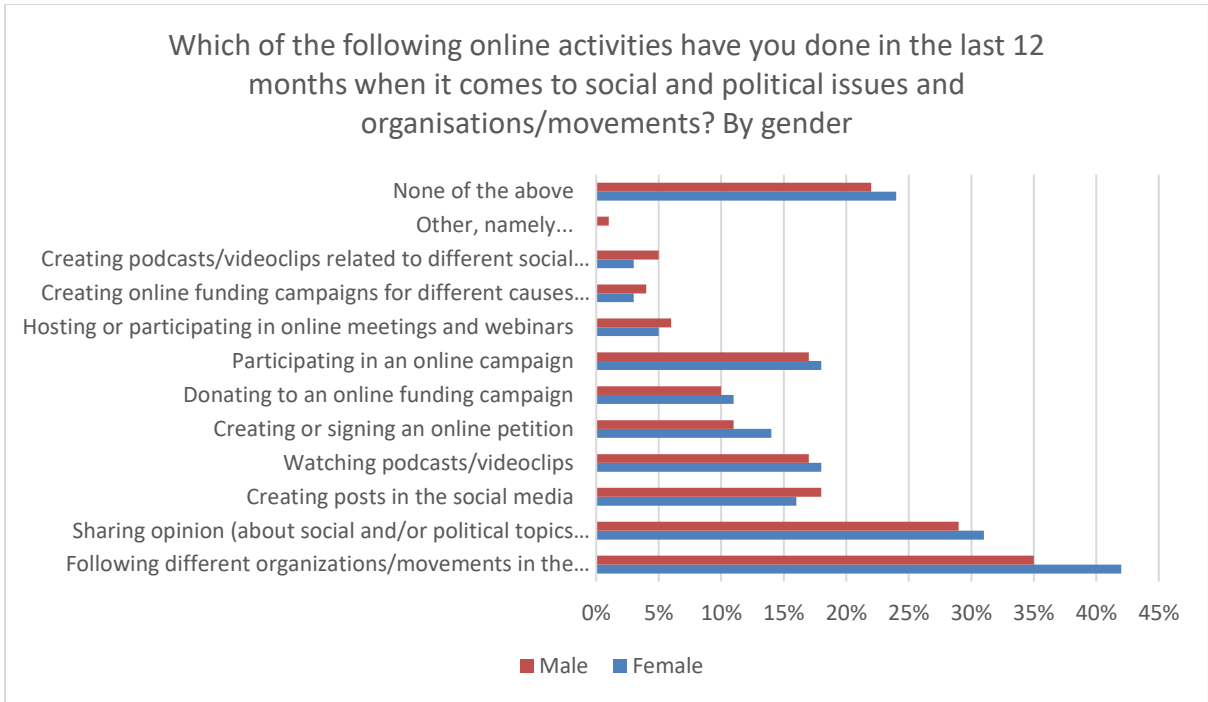


Figure 39: Graph of online activities in the last 12 months in social and political issues and organisations/movements by gender

All age groups have comparable participation rates on social media, except for the 15-19-year-old age group, which has the lowest percentage. Considering that respondents are evenly distributed across age categories, the low number of 15-19-year-olds requires additional examination into the causes for their limited online participation.

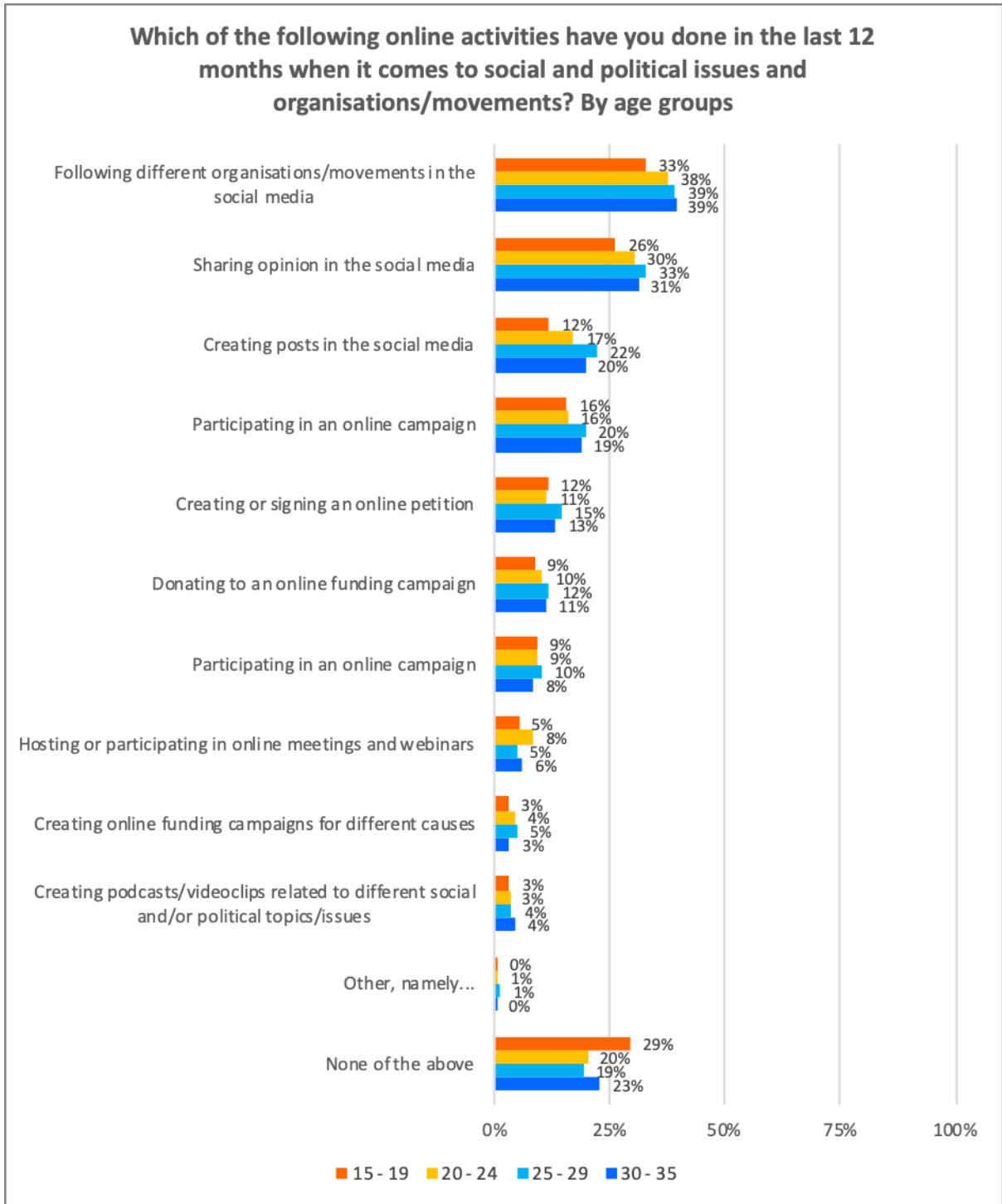


Figure 40: Graph of online activities in the last 12 months in social and political issues and organisations/movements by age group

Regarding offline participation, the highest percentage of young people participates by voting in national and European elections (34%). This is lower than the results of the 2021 Eurobarometer EP Youth Survey, which had 46% of participants, but it must be recalled that the Youth Partnership survey also involves countries outside the EU (Flash Eurobarometer EP Survey 2021) (Figure 41).

This is followed by participating in public consultation (15%), which is an intrinsic part of representative democratic processes, contacting a politician or civil servant (13%) and lobbying (7%). All these activities require a certain set of skills and resources (such as a network, knowledge about policies or decisions), which these young people are (or are considered to be) equipped with. Moreover, these activities occurred during the Covid-19 period when young people had limited access to public places. Hence, it can be argued that they invest in and make efforts to influence decision makers.

Finally, young people have also engaged through public demonstrations (7%) and strikes (5%). While the 2021 Eurobarometer EP Youth Survey shows that 24% of the participants have participated in public demonstrations, the significant difference between the two surveys can be attributed to Covid-19 restrictions, which prohibited and/or limited public gatherings throughout 2021.

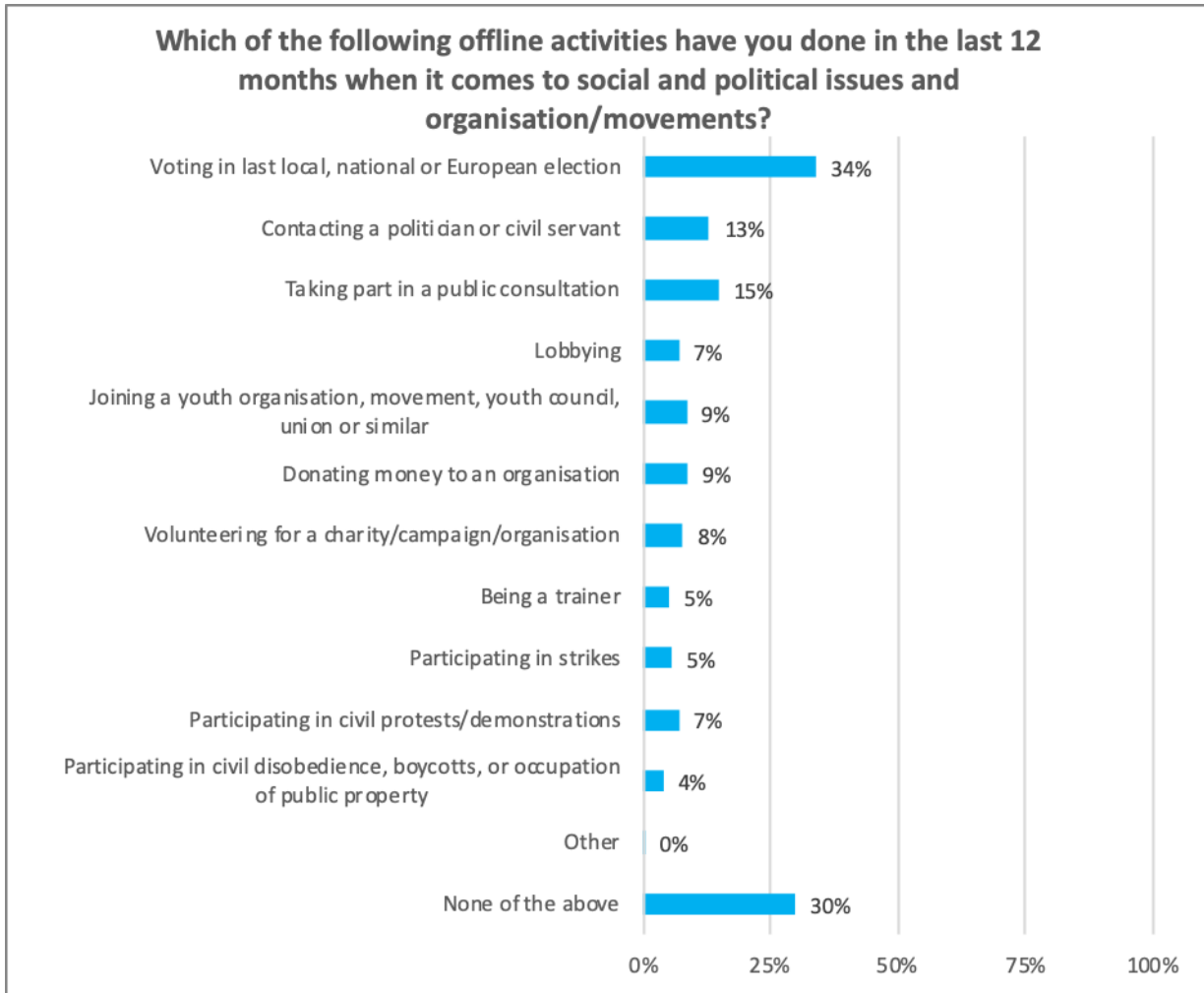


Figure 41: Graph of offline activities in the last 12 months in social and political issues and organisations/movements

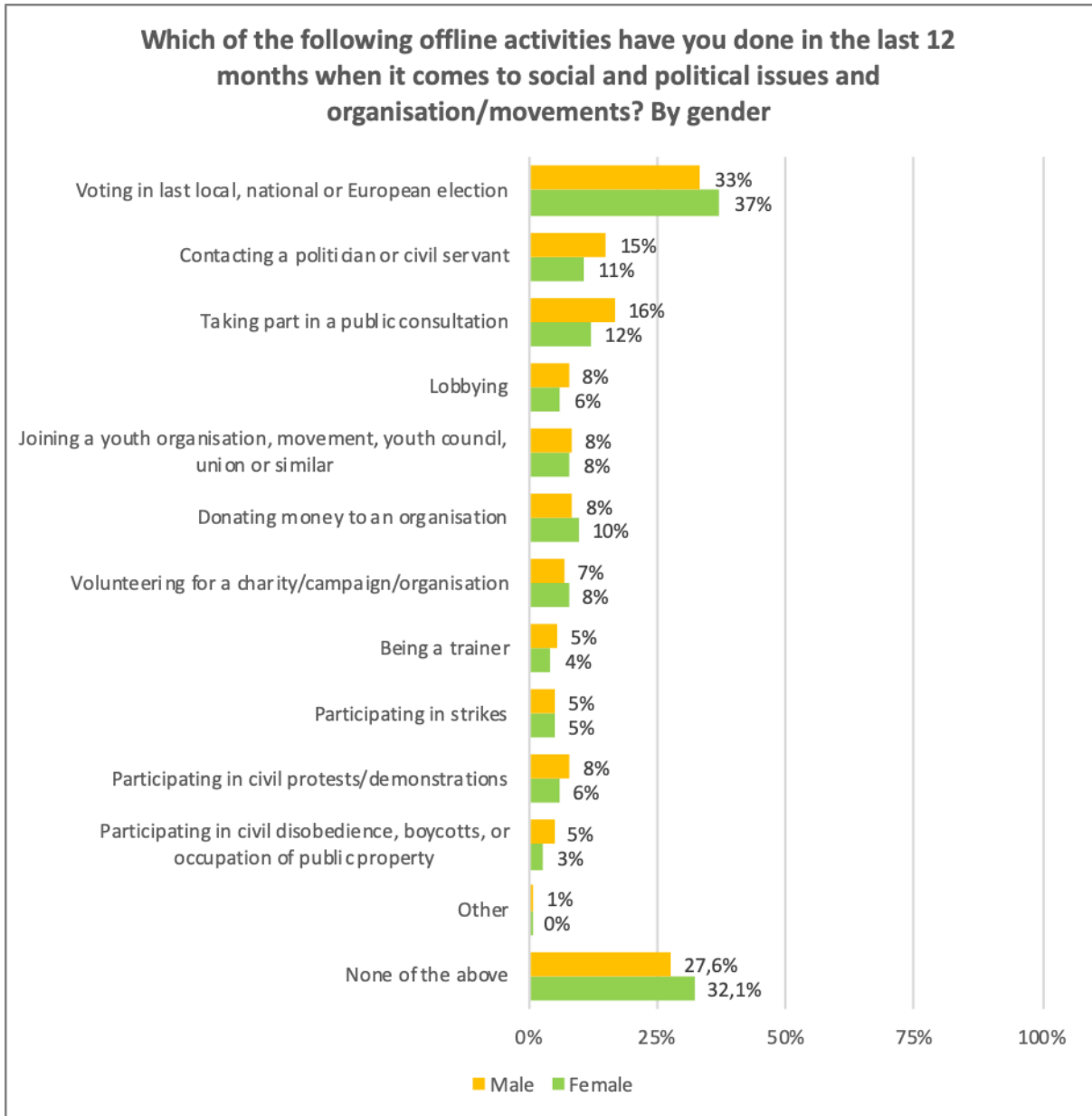


Figure 42: Graph of offline activities in the last 12 months in social and political issues and organisations/movements by gender

There are evident differences in participation levels among young women and men: 37% of young women voted in the last elections, compared to 33% of young men. However, 15% of young men contacted a politician or civil servant, compared to 11% of young women, 16% of young men compared to 12% of young women participated in a local consultation process and 8% compared to 6% lobbied. It can therefore be concluded that despite young women’s interest in social and political issues, their direct involvement in decision-making processes is lower than the engagement of young men (Figure 42 and 43).

Which of the following offline activities have you done in the last 12 months when it comes to social and political issues and organisation/movements?	Gender		
	Female	Male	Total
Voting in last local, national or European election	37%	33%	34%
Contacting a politician or civil servant	11%	15%	13%
Taking part in a public consultation	12%	16%	15%
Lobbying	6%	8%	7%
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	8%	8%	8%
Donating money to an organisation	10%	8%	9%
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	8%	7%	8%
Being a trainer	4%	5%	5%
Participating in strikes	5%	5%	5%
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	6%	8%	7%
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts or occupation of public property	3%	5%	4%
Other	0%	1%	0%
None of the above	32%	28%	30%

Figure 43: Table of offline activities in the last 12 months in social and political issues and organisations/movements by gender

In terms of age differences, the lowest percentage of young people who vote is among those aged 15-19. This can be explained by the legislative framework in different countries which allows only those over the age of 18 to vote. The interest in voting increases by age. In other words, younger age groups do not tend to go to the ballot box, although they are interested in social and political issues. Only one out of three young people voted in the last election, which hinders the representation of young people in conventional democratic processes. Moreover, the highest percentage of voters is among the 30-35 age group with 44%, which still means that less than half of this age group voted (Figure 44).

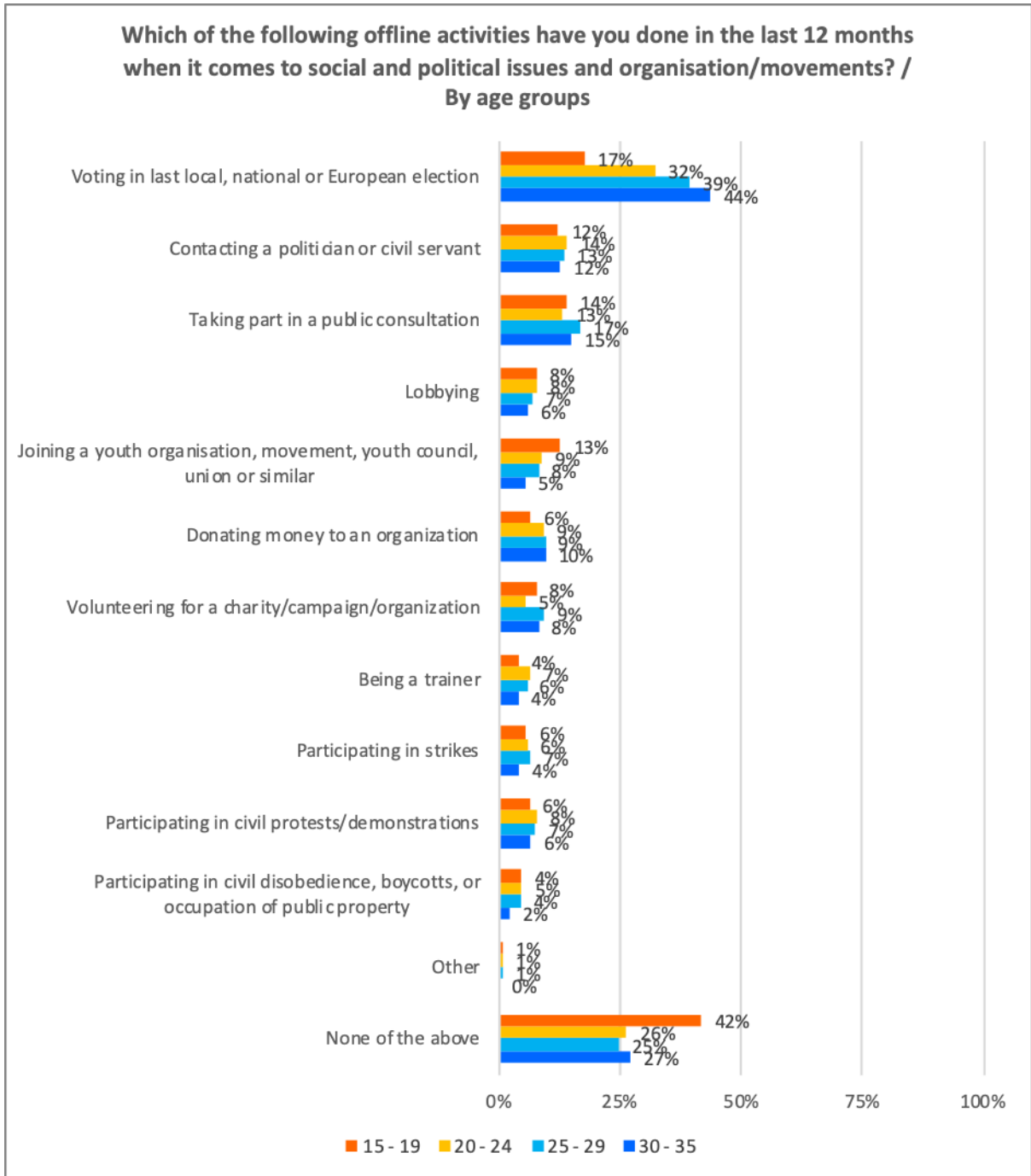


Figure 44: Graph of offline activities in the last 12 months in social and political issues and organisations/movements by age group

The participation rates are also influenced by young people’s standard of living and employment. The greatest difference is observed in hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars, with 17% participation rates for young people who consider their standards much higher than the average, and only 4% for those who self-reported a much lower living standard. This indicates a large digital gap between young people from different

socio-economic backgrounds and possibly also an information gap about the opportunity to take part in online meetings. Young people who have a lower living standard also take part in public consultations at a lower rate (11%, compared to 24% for youth with higher living standards) and participate less in civil disobedience, boycotts or occupation of public property (3% compared to 14% of those from higher socio-economic backgrounds).

Similarly, there are considerable differences based on employment status – 44% of young people who are employed full-time voted in the last local, national or European elections, compared to 26% of those who are unemployed. Similar trends are also observed in relation to following organisations or movements on social media, creating social media posts and taking part in public consultations (Figure 45).

In general, respondents who describe their living standards as higher than average and who have full-time employment participate in activities that may have an influence on the decision-making process, such as lobbying, creating content, contacting a civil servant and voting in elections, whereas respondents with lower living standards and are unemployed tend to participate in activities that are less likely to influence decision-making processes.

		Living Standard Self-Evaluation: As a whole would you say that your household income and living standard currently is...						Work: Do you currently work?						
		Much lower	A little lower	On the average	A little higher	Much higher	Don't know	Full-time job	Part-time job	High school	College/university	Unemployed	Other	Total
Types of online activities	Following different organisations/movements in the social media	40%	38%	36%	44%	35%	24%	42%	35%	29%	41%	31%	28%	37%
	Sharing opinion in the social media	27%	32%	32%	38%	25%	10%	32%	37%	23%	34%	24%	20%	30%
	Creating posts in the social media	14%	15%	21%	23%	23%	7%	21%	21%	13%	16%	10%	20%	18%
	Donating to an online funding campaign	8%	10%	12%	14%	15%	4%	13%	13%	7%	9%	8%	10%	11%
	Creating online funding campaigns for different causes	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%	1%	5%	8%	2%	2%	1%	2%	4%
	Creating or signing an online petition	10%	14%	13%	19%	12%	2%	14%	15%	11%	14%	8%	8%	13%
	Participating in an online campaign	6%	9%	9%	15%	12%	4%	11%	10%	7%	9%	6%	4%	9%
	Watching podcasts/videoclips	15%	21%	16%	27%	14%	8%	19%	17%	12%	21%	13%	19%	18%
	Creating podcasts/videoclips related to different issues	2%	4%	4%	6%	5%	2%	4%	5%	3%	3%	3%	1%	4%
	Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	4%	4%	7%	7%	17%	7%	6%	7%	11%	5%	3%	6%	6%
Other	2%	0%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	
Types of offline activities	Voting in last local, national or European election	36%	35%	34%	39%	35%	15%	44%	33%	11%	32%	26%	24%	34%
	Contacting a politician or civil servant	13%	13%	13%	15%	17%	5%	15%	17%	15%	10%	6%	7%	13%
	Taking part in a public consultation	11%	14%	16%	16%	24%	7%	18%	18%	13%	13%	9%	6%	15%
	Lobbying	6%	5%	8%	8%	14%	6%	7%	6%	7%	9%	5%	4%	7%
	Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	5%	10%	8%	13%	8%	3%	8%	12%	12%	10%	3%	4%	8%
	Donating money to an organisation	6%	8%	10%	13%	9%	2%	11%	9%	4%	7%	7%	7%	9%
	Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	6%	7%	8%	11%	8%	3%	9%	10%	7%	6%	5%	5%	8%
	Being a trainer	5%	4%	5%	6%	5%	3%	6%	6%	5%	4%	2%	1%	5%
	Participating in strikes	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	3%	5%	6%	4%	6%	3%	11%	5%
	Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	6%	7%	6%	10%	12%	3%	7%	8%	7%	9%	5%	3%	7%

Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts or occupation of public property	3%	4%	3%	4%	14%	3%		3%	4%	7%	4%	3%	2%	4%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%

Figure 45: Table of types of online and offline activities by self-evaluated living standard and by work status

Donating money

Non-profit organisations rely to a large extent on donations for their work. In the literature, young people are considered less likely to be donors than older generations (Smith 2012). According to the survey, 16% of young people donated online and/or offline to an organisation in the previous 12 months. There are slight differences between offline and online donations, with a preference for online. This is confirmed by the existing literature, which states that young people prefer to donate online rather than offline (Choi et al. 2019). This may be explained by the amount of time young people spend online and the convenience of online donations. However, this conclusion should be assessed carefully considering that the survey was conducted during the Covid-19 period.¹³

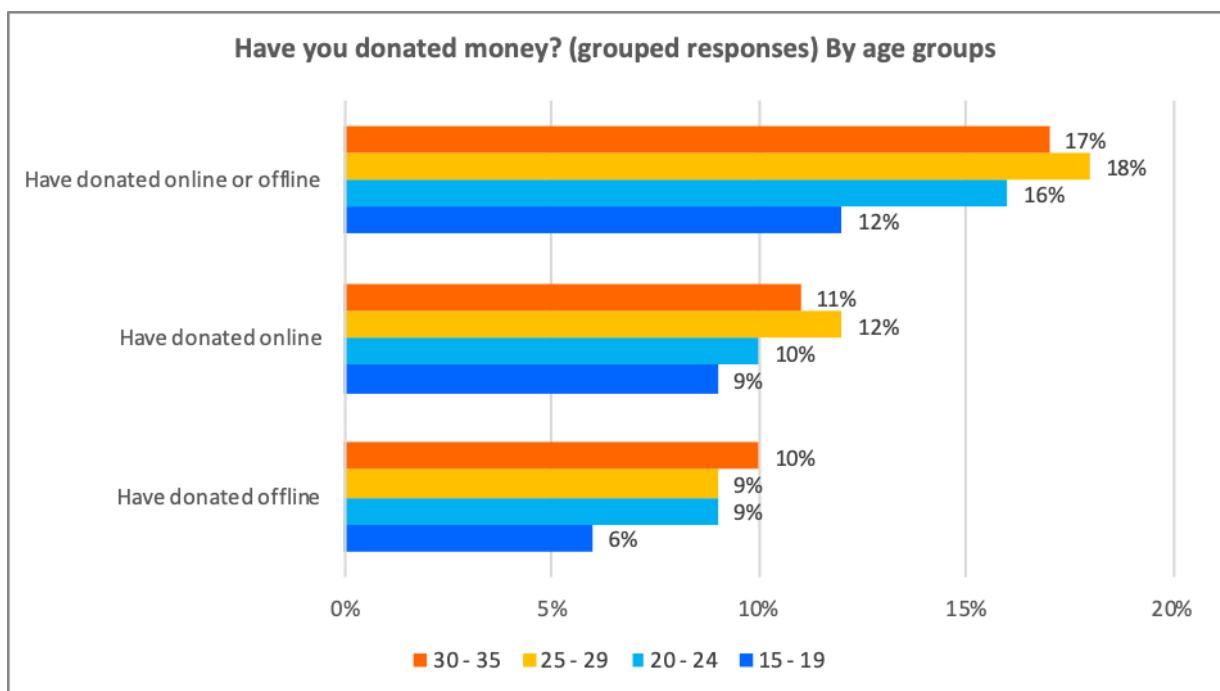


Figure 46: Graph of grouped responses on having donated money by age groups

The highest donation percentage comes from the 30-35 age group (17%) and the 25-29 age group (18%), while the lowest percentage comes from the 15-19 age group (12%). As expected, the donation percentage correlates with individuals' economic independence. For

¹³ The percentages in Figure 46 were calculated based on responses for online and offline social activities. Those who have donated either online or offline or both are labelled as "Have donated online or offline" (16% of all young people).

example, 45% of 30-35-year-olds are employed full-time, compared to only 5% of 15-19-year-olds.¹⁴ The percentages do not give any clues about the relationship between the donation patterns and economic independence. However, they do reaffirm that youth organisations have limited resources, due to young people’s limited financial autonomy.

Young people mostly donate to social organisations, funds and associations – 37% of 30-35 year-olds donate to them either online or offline. While 35% of the 20-25-year-old cohort donates most to ecological organisations or movements (Figure 47), 16% of young people who donate contribute to youth organisations.

	Among young people who donate online or offline					Among all young people				
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 35	Total	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 35	Total
Q033 – Donating money: Have you donated money to any of the following?										
Online and offline						12%	16%	18%	17%	16%
Online						9%	10%	12%	11%	11%
Offline						6%	9%	9%	10%	9%
Social organisation, fund, association	32%	24%	27%	37%	30%	4%	4%	5%	6%	5%
Ecological organisation or movement	19%	20%	35%	24%	25%	2%	3%	6%	4%	4%
Sports club	23%	23%	21%	23%	23%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Social and political movement	24%	15%	22%	18%	20%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%
Youth organisation	21%	20%	13%	12%	16%	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%
Student society	25%	16%	12%	6%	13%	3%	3%	2%	1%	2%
Creative union	21%	14%	9%	11%	13%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Religious organisation, ecclesiastical parish	9%	15%	15%	11%	13%	1%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Political party	14%	8%	10%	9%	10%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%

¹⁴ See Appendix for detailed percentages of working status based on age distribution

Another organisation, alliance, movement	7%	10%	12%	8%	10%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Professional association	7%	9%	8%	11%	9%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Association of farmers	4%	7%	11%	5%	7%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Don't remember	3%	8%	5%	2%	4%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
							100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 47: Table of donations made to social organisation, fund, association by age group

Gender variations in donation follow a pattern consistent with the social sciences literature. In the literature, women are shown as the main donors, in particular to social (charitable) issues (Simmons and Emanuele 2007). The survey finds that 6% of young women and 4% of young men donate to social organisations, funds and associations. Young men donate more to ecological organisations, social and political movements, and sports clubs (see Figure 48).

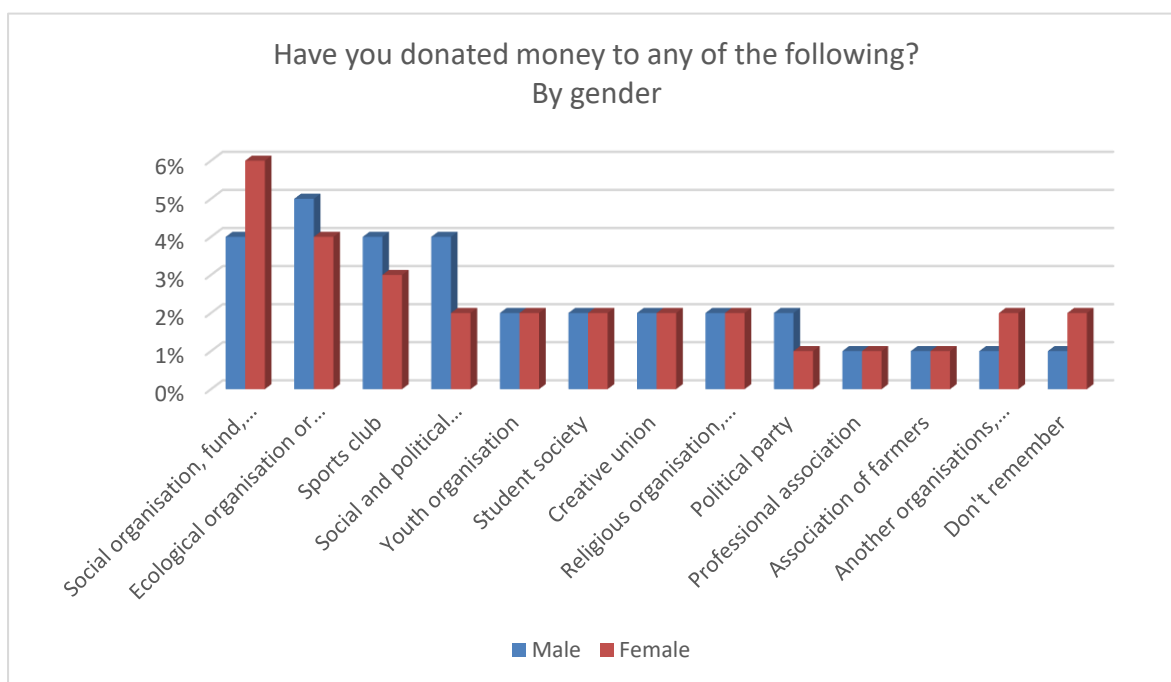


Figure 48: Graph of donations made to social organisation, fund, association by gender

Political attitude, ability and influence

Young people responding to the survey were asked to evaluate their ability to participate in political and social issues. The content and coverage of the “ability to participate” are based on young people’s perceptions of their involvement. Nonetheless, their evaluation can be linked to their citizenship competencies.

Based on their self-assessment, 38% of young people state that they feel completely confident (15%) and highly confident (23%) in their ability to participate. On the other hand, 35% of young people state that they are neither confident nor incapable of participating in political and social issues. Therefore, more than 70% of young people state that they have the ability and, thus, the skills to participate in political and social issues. However, one out of four young people (27%) feels that they are incapable of participating in political and social issues (Figure 49).

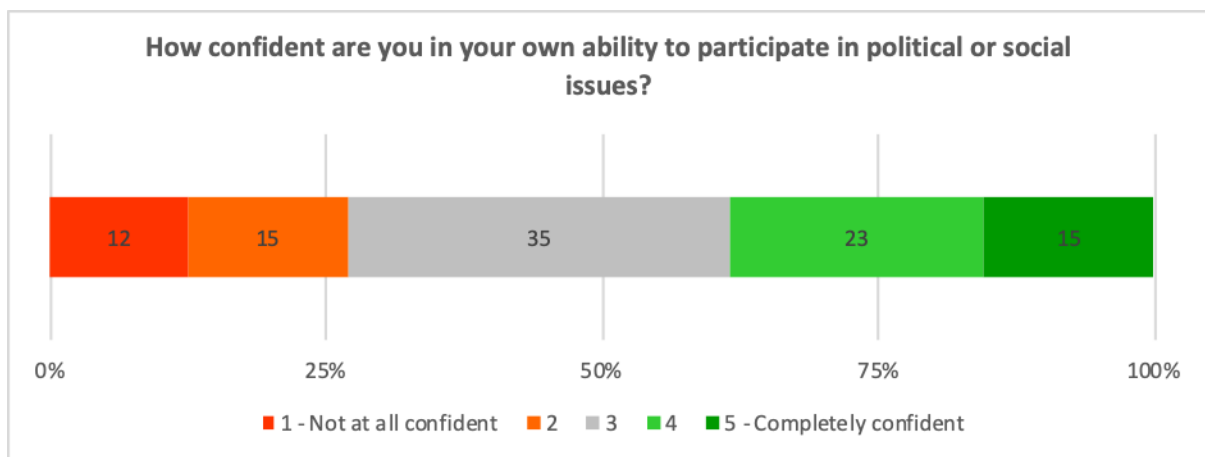


Figure 49: Graph of level of confidence in ability to participate in political or social issues

The ability to participate is closely related to young people’s education. Figure 50 shows that 67% of the respondents who have never been in formal education or have not completed primary education state that they are not confident in their ability to participate. Simultaneously, 54% of respondents who have a doctorate or equivalent degree state that they are confident in their ability to participate. Furthermore, confidence in the ability to participate increases as the education level increases. While 24% of respondents with primary education state that they have confidence in their ability, the percentage of respondents increases for those with secondary education (around 33% of respondents), and university education (around 46%). Therefore, the more (formally) educated young people are, the more confident they are in their ability to participate in social and political issues. Participation ability is closely related to young people’s competencies (such as citizenship and digital competence). Obviously, there is a link between young people’s perceptions regarding

their competences and the time spent in educational settings. Hence, education duration has an influence on young people’s participation practices.

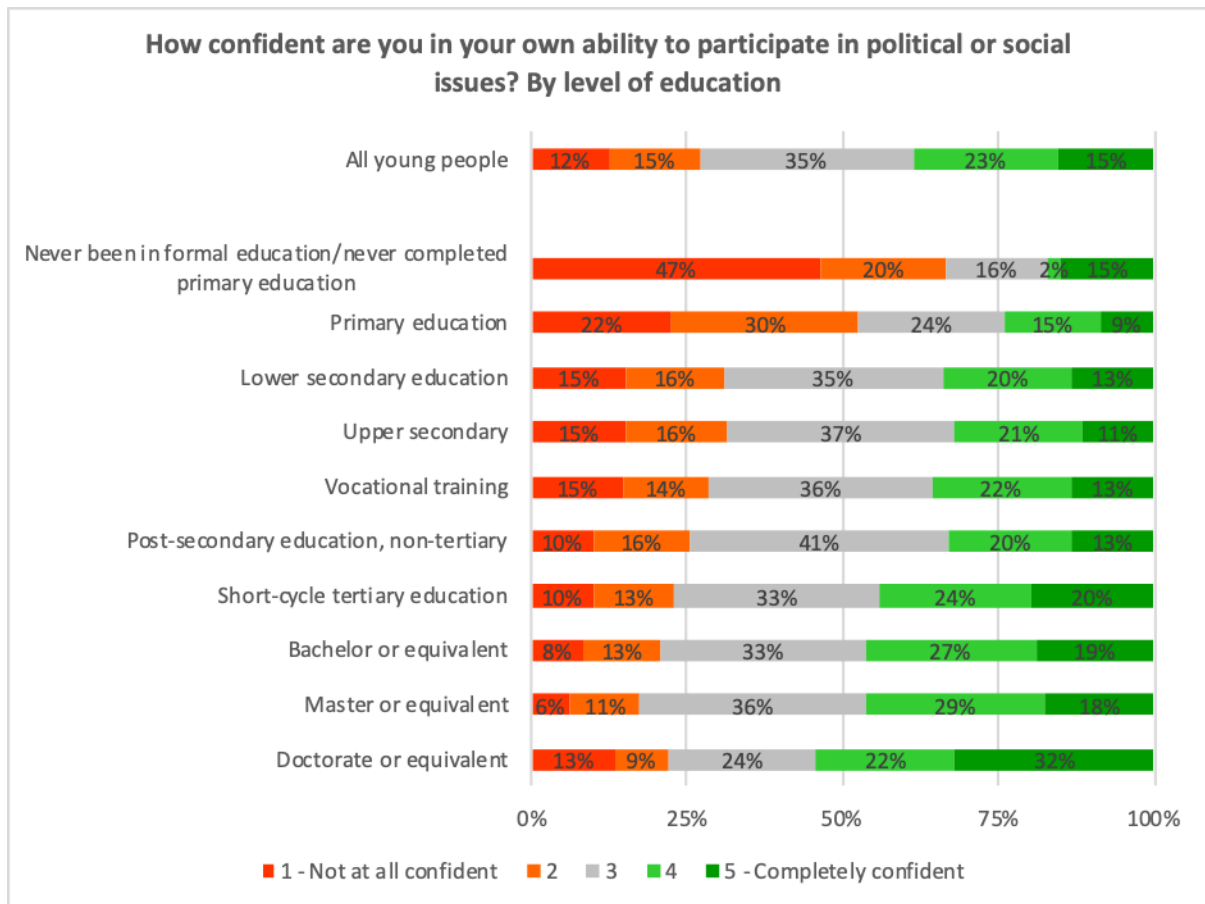


Figure 50: Graph of level of confidence in ability to participate in political or social issues by education level

Alongside education level, the socio-economic status of young people also has an effect on their perception and assessment regarding their ability to participate. Young people were asked to assess their economic status compared to the average of their own country. Among young people who assessed their economic status as “much higher than the average”, 63% of the respondents think that they have complete or good confidence in their ability to participate, followed by 47% of those who have “a little higher living standard”, and 40% of those who have an “average living standard”. Young people’s confidence in their abilities decreases in parallel with their assessment of living standards – the exception being that 37% of the respondents with much lower living standards state that they are confident in their ability to participate, which requires further research (Figure 51).

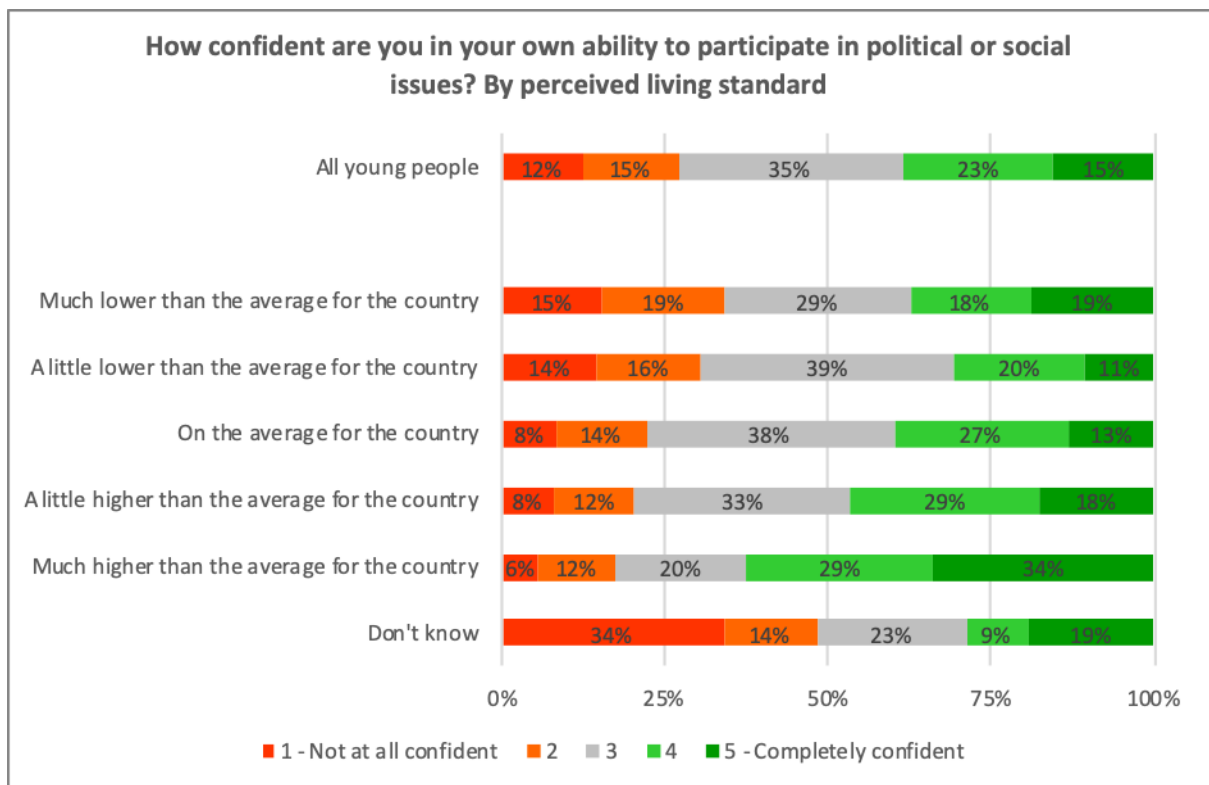


Figure 51: Graph of level of confidence in ability to participate in political or social issues by perceived living standard

In addition to living standards, the employment status of respondents also has an effect on their confidence level. While 44% of the full-time employed respondents state that they are confident and completely confident in their ability to participate, the percentage of respondents decreases to 30% among the unemployed (14% are completely confident and 16% are confident) (Figure 61).

Mother’s education level is used as a marker for cultural capital in the survey. Looking at young people’s assessment of their ability to participate in terms of their mother’s education, the higher the mother’s educational attainment level, the more confident young people are in their ability to participate in political and social issues (Figure 52).

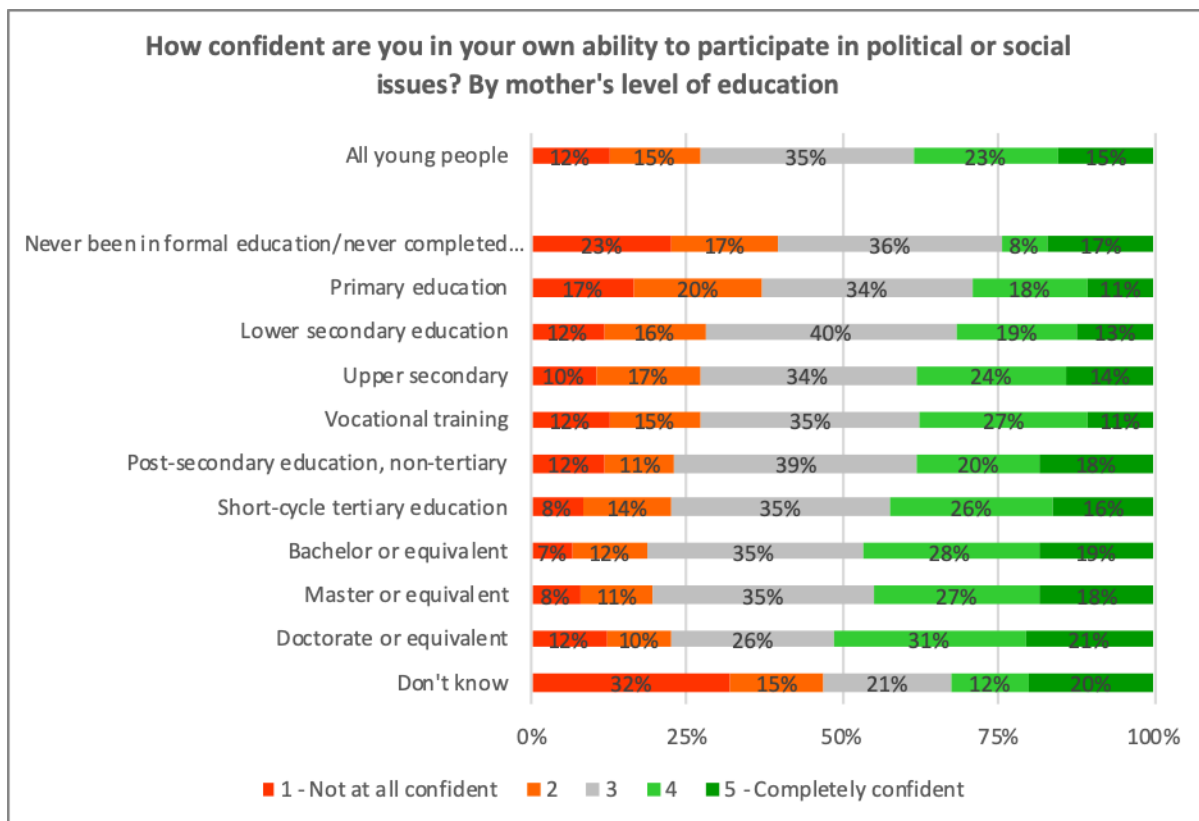


Figure 52: Graph of level of confidence in ability to participate in political or social issues by mother's level of education

Another important indicator of young people's engagement is related to the parents' participation in social and political organisations or movements. According to Figure 53, young people whose parents are engaged in social and political organisations have higher confidence in their ability to participate – including 51% for youth whose parents are involved in social and political organisations, 49% for those whose parents are in ecological organisations and 59% of those whose parents are engaged with political parties (Figure 53). Considering that the majority of young people become involved with the organisations through their families or acquaintances, it can be argued that parents who try to have an influence on policy-making processes may have a positive effect on their children's citizenship competencies and participation in political processes. This area and correlation however requires further research.

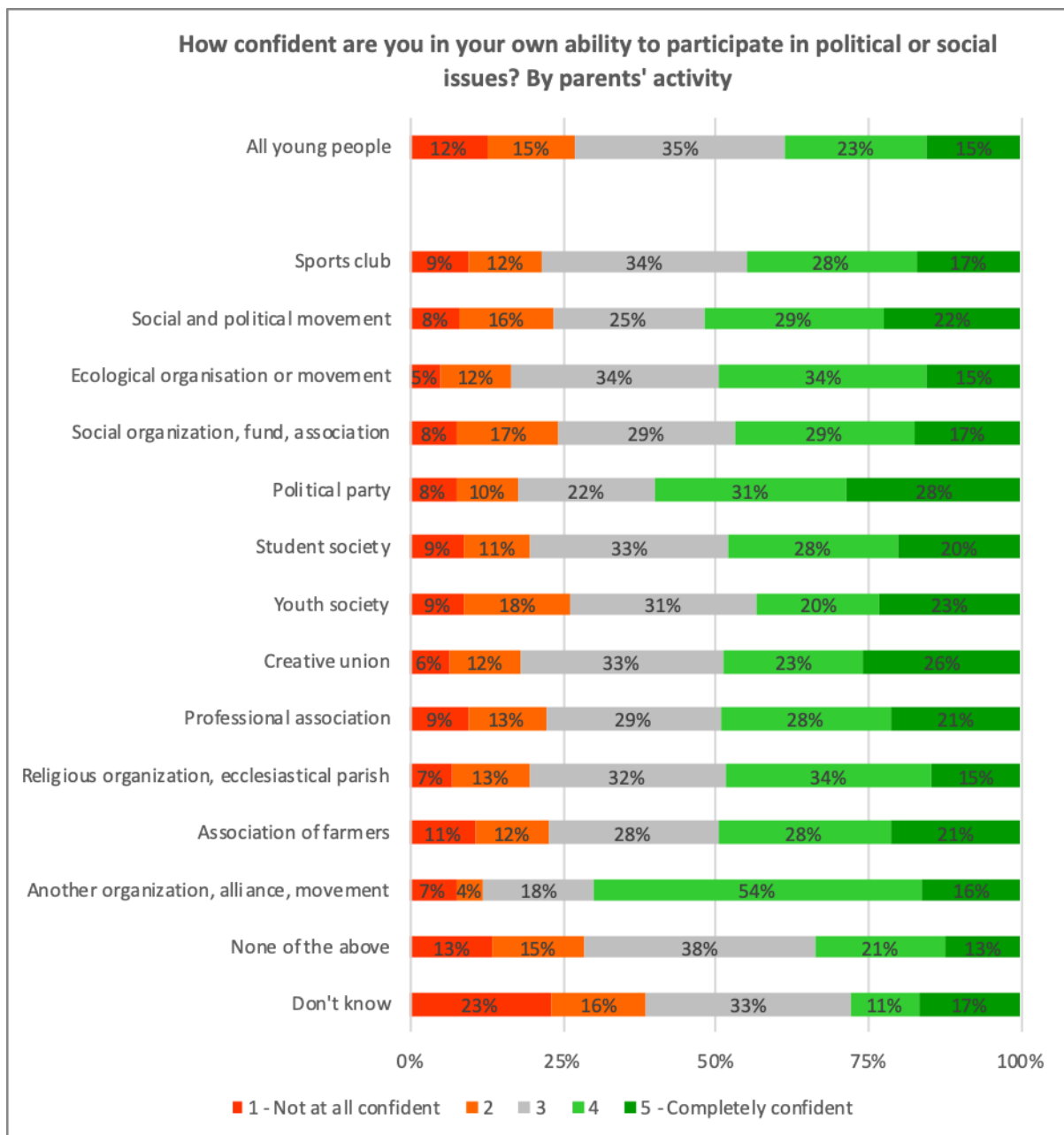


Figure 53: Graph of level of confidence in ability to participate in political or social issues by parents' activities in organisations or movements

Therefore, it can be concluded that formal education, informal learning setting, parental participation activity, socio-economic status and mother's education have a significant effect on young people's confidence levels when it comes to participation.

Compared to other types of settlements, a higher percentage (44%) of young people living in urban centres or large cities state that they are somewhat or completely confident in their own ability to participate (Figure 54).

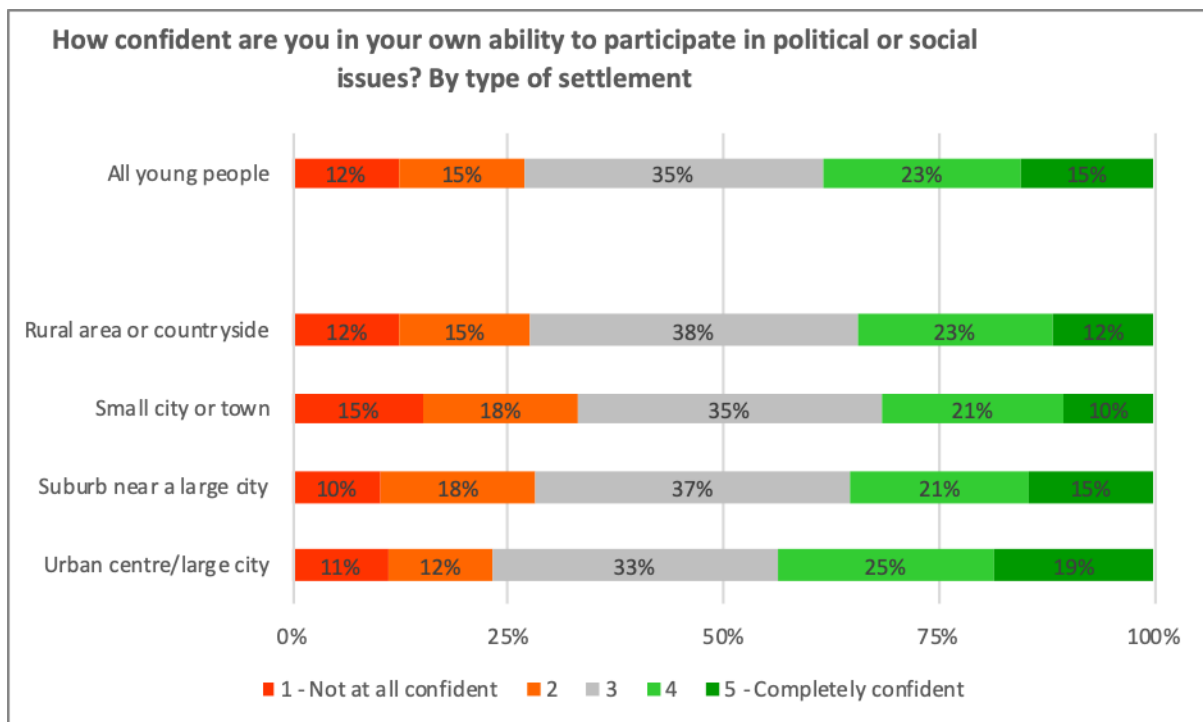


Figure 54: Graph of level of confidence in ability to participate in political or social issues by type of settlement

With regard to age groups, the two youngest are the least confident of the groups (Figure 55). Moreover, it must be noted that the youngest age group, those aged 15 to 19, are disadvantaged in two ways: they lack the right to vote and their practical involvement in participation is much more limited. Moreover, the possibilities of participating through civil society organisations are, relatively speaking, limited by laws. Hence, youth work becomes critical, particularly for this age group, to provide support in developing their competences and introducing them to social and political issues and organisations.

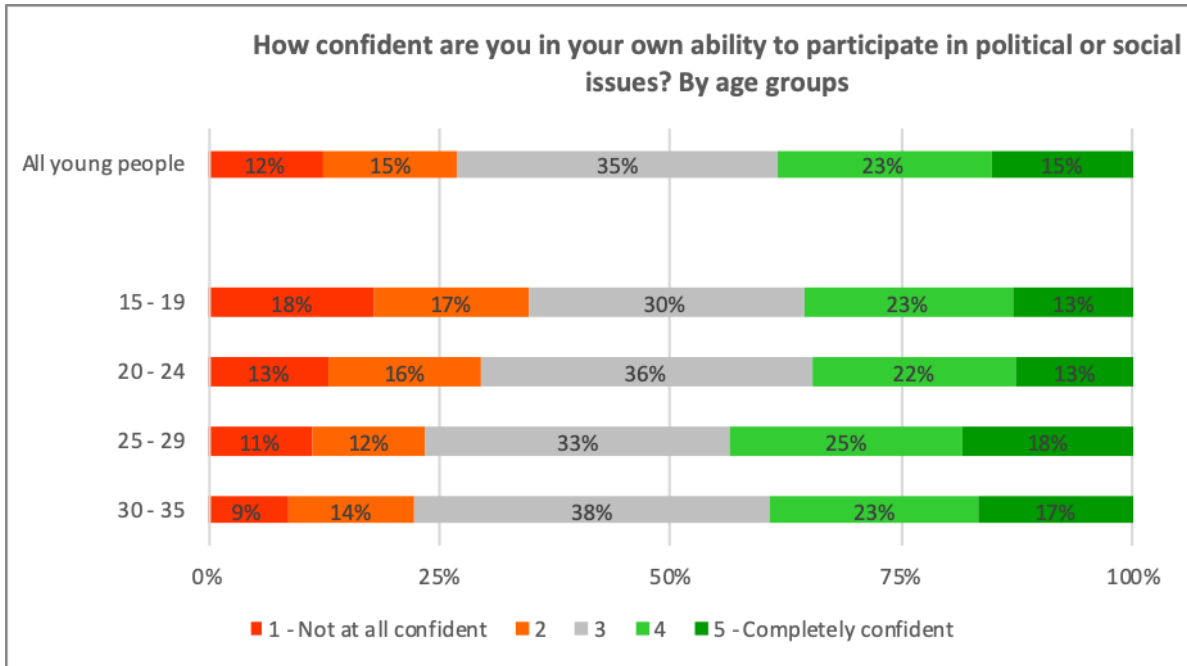


Figure 55: Graph of level of confidence in ability to participate in political or social issues by age group

In the survey, young people were also asked to assess whether the structures and processes of the political system in their country allow them to express their ideas, preferences, needs and demands. When they assess the inclusiveness of their country’s political system, only one in four young people (28%) think that they have a say in their political system. On the other hand, 41% of respondents think that they cannot participate or can participate to a very limited extent in governmental processes (Figure 56).

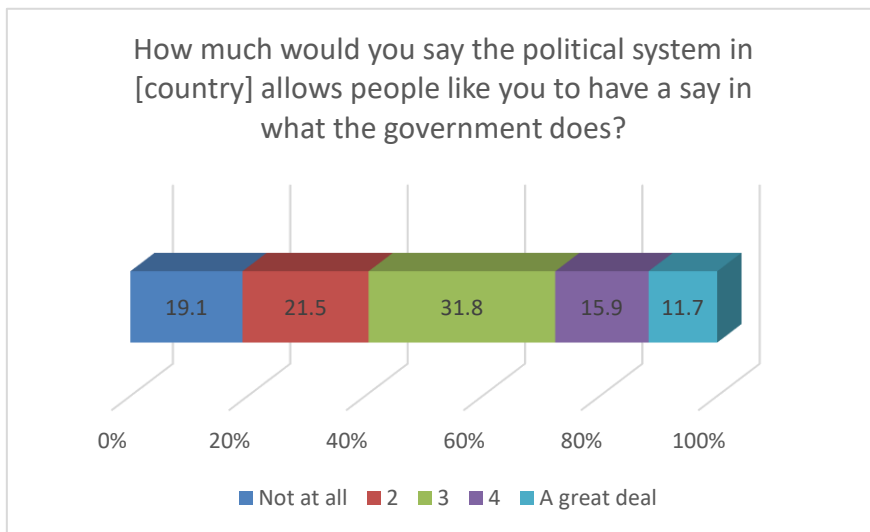


Figure 56: Graph – how much would you say the political system allows people like you to participate in political or social issues

In relation to the extent to which young people think that their say is considered by their governments in policy making, 23% of young women think that it is, compared to 31% of young men (Figure 57).

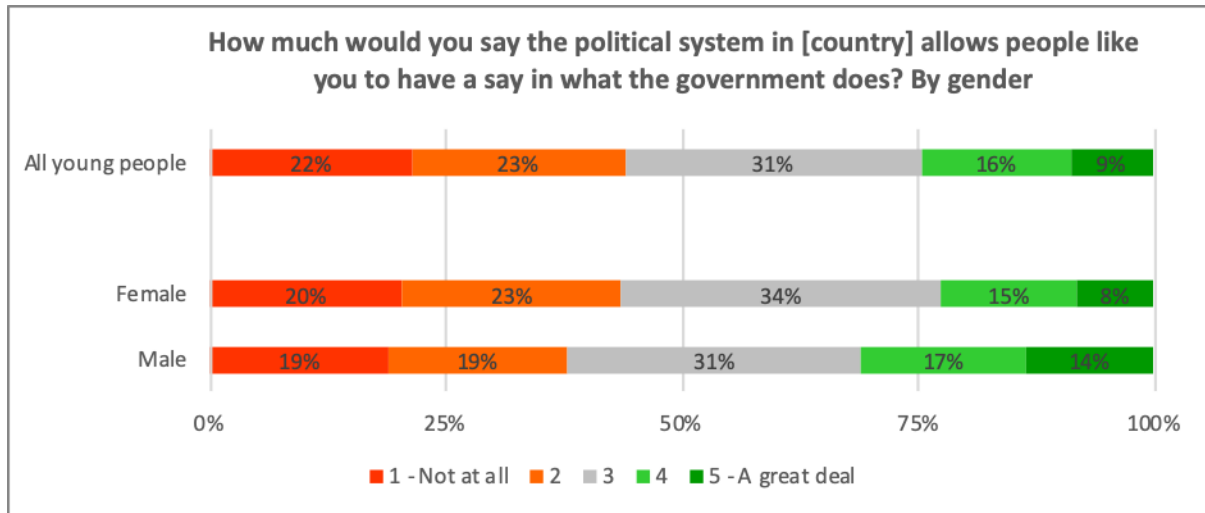


Figure 57: Graph of opinion on how much the political system in [your country] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does by gender

Young people’s education level has a significant influence on their confidence in being able to participate, however it has limited influence on their perception of contribution (having a say) in the political system. The difference between the two assessments lies in young people’s perceptions regarding their ability to take action. Less-educated young people consider that their ability is not sufficient to take part in decision-making processes. However, at the same education level, young people do not think there is a difference regarding the opportunities to participate that are provided by their governments to their citizens. Hence, self-confidence comes forward as a significant factor in their perceptions of social and political participation, whereas obstacles (that may be) created by the political system are identified as less relevant.

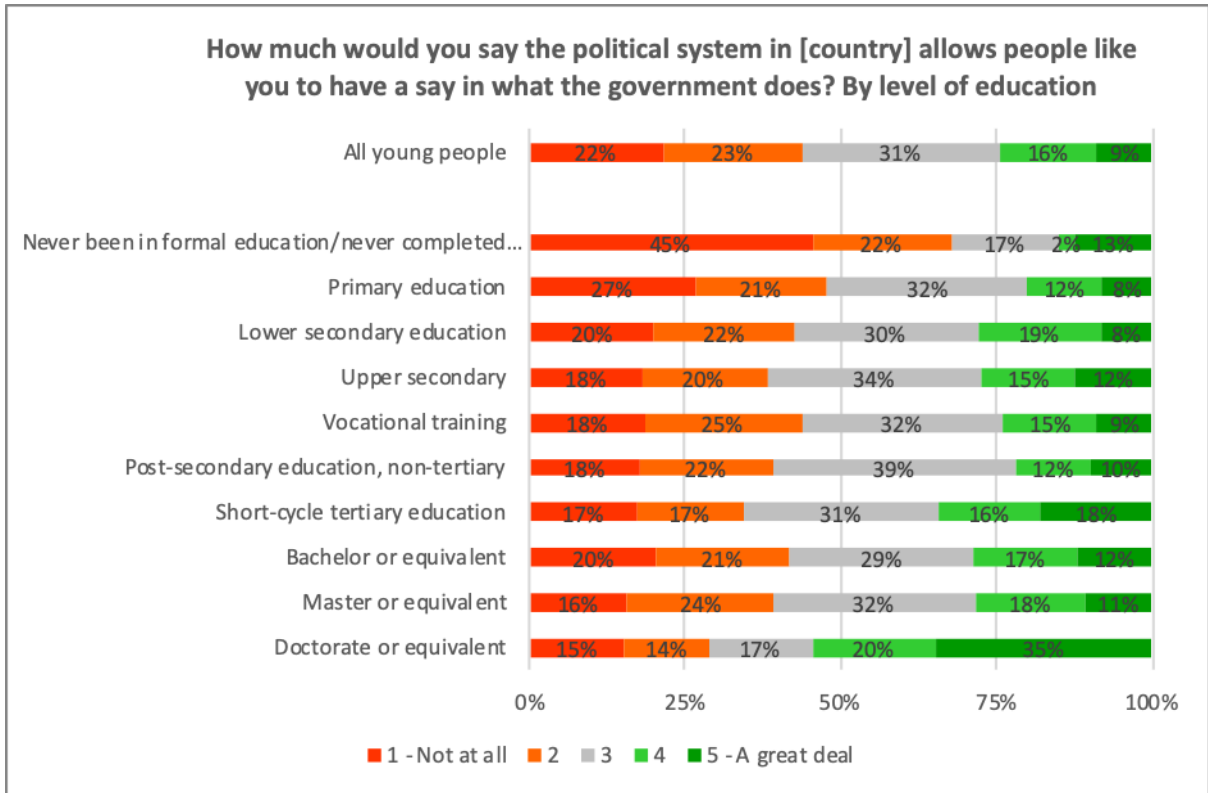


Figure 58: Graph of opinion on how much the political system in [your country] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does by level of education

Young people from western Europe (32%) and northern Europe (29%) believe that they can influence their political system. This is significantly higher than some other regions such as southern Europe (18%), South-East Europe (21%) and central and eastern Europe (21%), and higher than the European average (25%). While participants' answers are bound by their own perception of influence, this finding needs further research to understand the differences, especially per region.

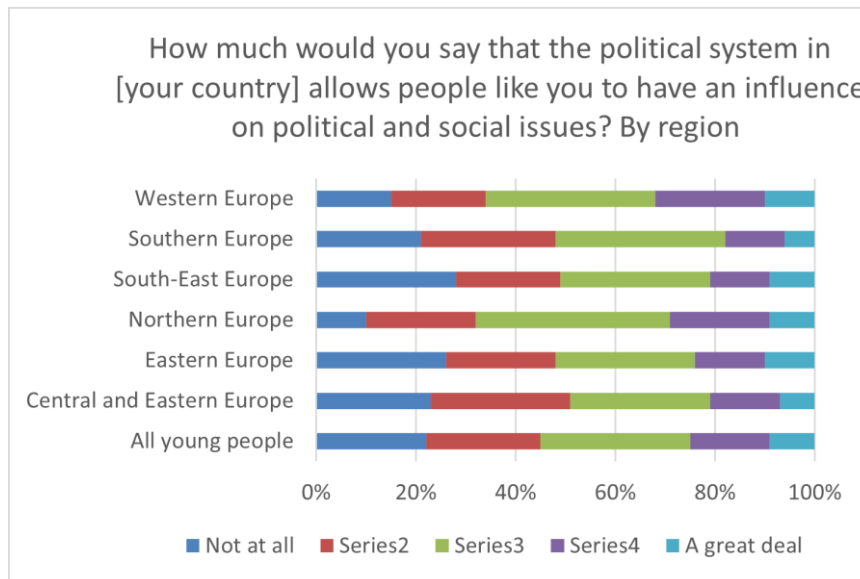


Figure 59: Graph of opinion on how much the political system in [your country] allows people like you to have an influence on political and social issues by region

Having influence on the political system is related to several personal and structural factors, such as having citizenship competence, an enabling environment for participation and a willingness to include the demands and ideas of young people. In this framework, young people are asked whether they have an influence on their political system. One out of four young people (25%) think they have an influence, while 44% think they have none or very limited influence, and 31% think they somewhat have an influence on their political system. In other words, three out of four young people think that they cannot contribute to their political and social environment.

Interestingly, while 40% of young people think they are able to influence political and social issues in their countries (Figure 60), the percentage decreases to 28% when asked whether they have a say (Figure 57). The percentage further decreases to 25% when it comes to their influence on the political system (Figure 60). Although young people perceive that they have the ability to participate in the political processes, the political structures and culture create obstacles and limitations to their contribution. From the gender perspective, only 20% of young women think they can influence their political system, whereas 28% of young men state that they have an influence. Although young women have a tendency to participate in the social and political issues and organisations, their belief in the political system is limited regarding their contribution and influence in their governments. The discrepancy of young

women’s perception can be explained by their proximity to the conventional political structures, which needs further discussion.

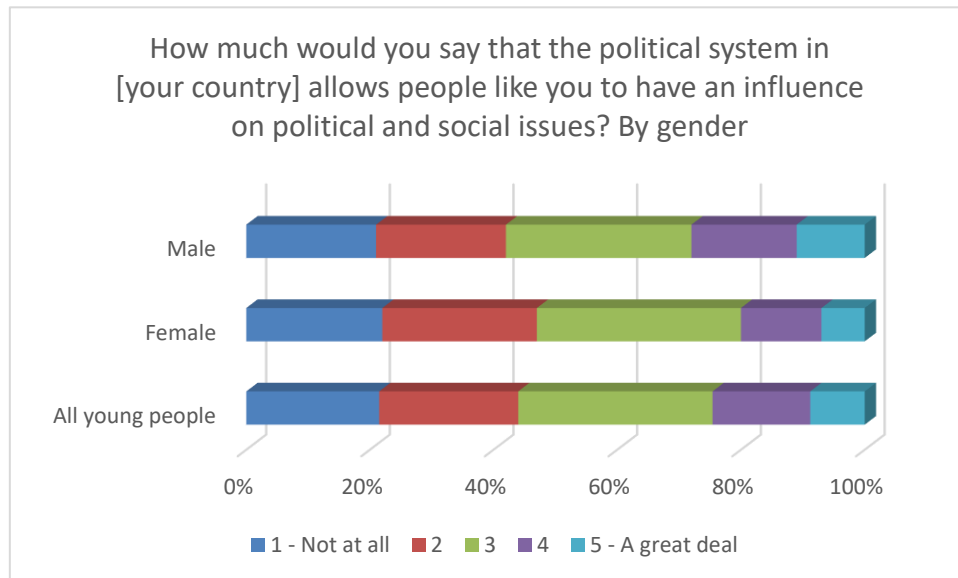


Figure 60: Graph of opinion on how much the political system in [your country] allows people like you to have an influence on political and social issues? By gender

The percentages of respondents who are confident in their abilities to participate are higher than the percentages of respondents who think that they have a say in government at all socio-economic levels (living standards and employment status). The respondents with lower living standards (37%) are confident in their ability to participate, while 24% think that they have a say in what their government executes. Similarly, 63% of the respondents with “much higher living standards” are confident in their abilities, while 44% of respondents think that they have a say. A parallel pattern can be observed regarding employment status. Respondents who are full-time employed (44%) and unemployed (30%) are confident in their abilities, while 30% of full-time and 25% of unemployed respondents think they have a say.

When the respondents are asked whether the political system in their country allows them to have an influence on political and social issues, the percentages of respondents decrease further. Those with lower living standards (21%) and those with much higher living standards (28%) think that they have influence. Likewise, 27% of the full-time employed and 18% of the unemployed respondents think that their political system allows them to have an influence (Figure 61).

Based on this decreasing trend, it can be argued that although young people from different socio-economic backgrounds are relatively confident in their ability to participate, their belief in their political system decreases regarding their opportunities to “have a say” and to have an influence on social and political issues.

		Living Standard Self-Evaluation: As a whole would you say that your household income and living standard currently is...							Work: Do you currently work?						
		Much lower	A little lower	On the average	A little higher	Much higher	Don' t know		Full-time job	Part-time job	High school student	College/university student	Unemployed	Other	Total
How confident are you in your own ability to participate in political or social issues?	1 - Not at all confident	15%	14%	8%	8%	6%	34%		9%	10%	16%	14%	21%	19%	12%
	2	19%	16%	14%	12%	12%	14%		12%	15%	17%	16%	17%	17%	15%
	3	29%	39%	38%	33%	20%	23%		35%	42%	35%	32%	33%	28%	34%
	4	18%	20%	27%	29%	29%	9%		25%	23%	16%	28%	16%	23%	23%
	5 - Completely confident	19%	11%	13%	18%	34%	19%		19%	11%	16%	11%	14%	13%	15%
How much would you say the political system in [country] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?	1 - Not at all	31%	21%	14%	18%	11%	25%		18%	18%	19%	16%	23%	26%	19%
	2	20%	25%	22%	22%	10%	17%		19%	22%	23%	26%	23%	17%	22%
	3	24%	33%	36%	28%	34%	29%		32%	33%	31%	34%	29%	32%	32%
	4	12%	14%	18%	20%	18%	6%		17%	17%	12%	16%	11%	18%	16%
	5 - A great deal	12%	8%	10%	13%	26%	22%		13%	9%	14%	8%	14%	7%	12%
And how much would you say that the political system in [your country] allows people like you to have an influence on political and social issues?	1 - Not at all	34%	22%	16%	19%	16%	33%		21%	21%	16%	19%	26%	30%	22%
	2	21%	25%	23%	20%	25%	19%		20%	23%	24%	27%	24%	19%	23%
	3	24%	31%	35%	32%	30%	28%		31%	31%	32%	33%	33%	23%	31%
	4	11%	16%	18%	18%	11%	10%		17%	18%	19%	14%	10%	20%	16%
	5 - A great deal	10%	6%	8%	11%	17%	10%		10%	8%	8%	7%	8%	9%	9%

Figure 61: Table of political attitudes by self-evaluated living standard and by work status

Concluding remarks and recommendations for possible actions

This survey aimed to explore young people's participation in decision-making and policy-making processes through conventional and unconventional processes. The survey was conducted in November 2021 and December 2021, during the period of Covid-19 restrictions. Respondents to the survey were asked to evaluate their participation patterns over the previous 12 months, which covered the period between November 2020 and December 2020, and November 2021 and December 2021. Hence, the level, frequency and depth of young people's political participation should be assessed in light of the effects and limitations of the pandemic, which limited access to public spaces and offline participation activities.

The geographic scope of the survey is another significant aspect. This survey was conducted in 38 countries, in which political participation opportunities for young people differ based on the democratic culture, participatory structures of representative democracy, diversity of the civil sphere, and restrictions on freedom of association and freedom of speech. Hence, the results of the survey display the average tendencies of young people regarding participation in different countries. This chapter of the report aims to discuss the concluding remarks of the survey and also identify areas where further research is required.

Acquiring information

As discussed in the survey's results, "acquiring information about social and political issues" is the first phase of participating in public debate and the decision-making and policy-making processes. For young people, digital platforms are of significant importance in regards to receiving information and sharing their opinions. The use of digital platforms gives young people an opportunity to participate in public debate. However, their digital literacy level, their use patterns (incidental or effective use), and their aim to use digital platforms regarding participation are still questionable in the literature (Boulianne 2009). Hence, further research into the effects of social media (and digital platforms) on youth participation is required.

Young people's widespread use of social media also gives an opportunity for decision makers and CSOs to reach and include young people in the decision-making and policy-making processes. However, it should be noted that there is a need for a youth-friendly platform (application) and content to reach young people. According to the survey, among digital

platforms, the majority of young people prefer to receive information from mediums that use visual materials. Because young people prefer visual media over other applications, social and political movements (including CSOs) can commit more resources to improving their exposure platforms like YouTube, Facebook and Instagram in order to inform and engage young people.

Young people use social media tools to follow social and political issues. However, according to the survey, when young people are asked whether they use social media to create posts, platforms or initiate activities, the percentage decreases visibly. The difference in using social media platforms between following and initiating may be a sign of the lack of necessary skills to create posts, videos or launch online meetings. Also, young people may not be interested in or have time to allocate for activities such as producing videos and podcasts. As previously stated, the patterns and methods of use of social media and platforms by young people require further study. However, in cases where young people are limited in their ability to produce content (either videos or podcasts) due to a lack of skills or digital literacy, they can be empowered by skill development activities (such as “creating podcasts”) in formal and non-formal education settings (as part of youth work).

Access to digital devices and the internet is an additional factor to consider when evaluating social media usage. According to Esteban-Navarro, young people with fewer opportunities face the risk of social exclusion due to a lack of structures (such as in rural areas) or economic resources (Esteban-Navarro et al. 2020). Although this survey did not investigate the accessibility of devices and the internet for young people, due to social media and the internet’s special place for young people to obtain information about social and political issues, accessibility-related discussions require a special focus and further study.

Last but not least, television, which is considered a part of traditional media in literature, takes an important place as a “news source” for young people. Further study is needed regarding young people’s use of television (as a medium) to consume news. Another question is about how young people combine online and offline news channels.

Conventional participation

Young people’s political participation is discussed in social science literature and policy papers, particularly in the last 20 years. Some research on youth and political participation

displays increasing political apathy among young people, which is demonstrated by their declining interest in representative political processes, reluctance to engage themselves in political and civic matters, and low turnout for political elections (Delli Carpini 2000). However, other researchers argue that young people have not lost interest in politics. Rather, they prefer to get involved in participatory forms of political action, which are open to everyone, over the processes that limit participation to a group of representatives (Bárta et al. 2021; Henn and Foard 2014). This survey aimed to understand young people's tendencies towards political action in relation to conventional and unconventional processes.

The tendencies of young people regarding participation in conventional political processes can be assessed by their voter turnout and their involvement in political parties. Based on the voting patterns of young people, several surveys show that young people went to the ballot box less in local, national and European level elections compared to other age groups (Dezelan and Moxon 2022; Solijonov 2016). In parallel to the results of previous surveys, this survey showed that 34% of young people have voted in the previous 12 months in local, national or European elections.

Additionally, young people place slightly less importance on voting than older age groups do on a national and European level. According to a Eurobarometer survey, while 55% of young people aged between 15 and 24 think that voting is important in the European elections, the percentage rises to 62% for citizens over 55. For national elections, 67% of young people between 15 and 24 think that voting is important, while the percentage rises to 75% for citizens over 55 years old (Flash EP Eurobarometer 2022: 137).

Based on the former research on voter turnout and perception of young people, it could be considered that young people show disinterest in the ballot box compared to older age cohorts. While supporting this finding, this survey demonstrates that political participation in conventional processes (voting and political party membership) increases with age among young people.

In addition to low voter turnout, respondents to the survey have low political party membership. Only 5% of young people stated that they are members of a political party. Considering the importance of political parties in representative democratic processes, the fact that young people do not take part in political parties causes issues such as lack of

representation in the decision-making processes (Macedo et. al. 2005) and, consequently, legitimacy problems (Held 2006).

Another aspect to point out is related to young people's demographic composition in political parties. As mentioned in the previous section, males, those living in urban areas, and younger individuals who are part of older cohorts are more likely to be involved in political parties than females, those living in rural areas, and those who are part of younger cohorts. Interestingly, this composition of conventional political participation continues among older cohorts (adults). In other words, the current unequal representation of citizens in conventional political processes (male, urban, employed) has roots, if not parallel patterns, among younger cohorts. Involvement of young people from various backgrounds could be critical to changing inequalities in conventional political processes.

Unconventional participation

Respondents of the survey (young people) display high interest (more than 70% of respondents) in social and political issues such as human rights, social rights (such as access to health, education and poverty), ecology and discrimination-related issues (such as gender equality). First of all, young people are not apathetic to social and political subjects. However, although they display a high interest in social and political issues, they are rather reserved about becoming members (constructing belonging) of organised entities. Only around 10% of young people prefer to be members of social and political organisations. The high discrepancy between membership levels in organised entities and the interest level of young people can be due to structural, political, bureaucratic or socio-economic reasons, which need further research and analysis.

Young people are more interested in issues related to social rights (such as access to health, education and poverty) than issues that could be grouped under civil rights (such as gender and discrimination). In particular, access to health and education rank the highest among young people's interests. The high interest in access to health is surely influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic. However, it should be noted that young people are also interested in other social rights such as education, poverty and employment. This survey is limited to displaying current tendencies of young people, while lacking in explanation for the reasons

behind them. Hence, there is a need for further research to understand young people's reasons for prioritising social rights.

Young women are particularly interested in women's rights and gender equality (82%). Moreover, those interested in women's rights are also engaged in other interest areas, particularly racial justice and equality. Additionally, those who are interested in racial justice and equality are also interested in the rights of migrants and refugees. These results show that young people are aware of the connectedness, intersectionality and layered structure of social and political problems.

The survey responses show the lowest interest in LGBTI rights (44%). Moreover, its correlation with other interest areas is the lowest at around 0.2, meaning that the LGBTI rights area remains an "island" area. Unlike other interest areas, respondents did not connect LGBTI rights with other interest areas, and this hinders solidarity and connectedness with other social and political issues.

Organisational participation

Besides the low participation in conventional political processes, young people's membership in civil society organisations or social movements is limited to around 10%. Hence, young people's participation in organised entities, whether in political parties or in CSOs, is limited, which requires further exploration. Furthermore, it is unknown whether young people "float around" organisations after a year or decide not to participate in social and political issues, which necessitates further research.

Living settings and participation

Young people show the most interest in social and political issues at the national level. Although local youth policy and the participation of young people in local policy processes are contemporary subjects that are discussed by governmental institutions and youth organisations, respondents to this survey still focus more on the issues at national level. The reason behind their focused interest on the national level could be their higher level of knowledge of national policy-making processes. Although there is a parallel trend in the

percentages of young people's interest and understanding levels, the relationship between interest and understanding remains ambiguous. Hence, there is a need for further studies to understand the reasons behind "national level" interest. Examining young people's reasons can provide the opportunity to increase their participation in local and European policy-making processes.

Participation and membership channels

In the literature, political participation level, frequency and depth are mostly explained based on individual-level characteristics, such as the influence of socio-economic status level on political activity (Verba and Nie 1972), education (Wolfinger and Rosenstone 1980), individuals' political mobilisation (Rosenstone and Hansen 1993), and an individual's civil skills (Verba et al. 1995). However, a few scholars also point out the importance of social networks, communities and contexts for understanding aspects of political behaviour (Huckfeldt and Sprague 1995) and participation in social movements (McAdams and Paulsen 1993). Campbell argues that individual and social explanations are mutually reinforcing factors (Campbell 2013: 36).

The influence of social networks on (youth) participation in politics can be examined through some actions, such as one's level and frequency of political discussions with social circles and the effect of social circles on political participation. The Flash Eurobarometer Youth Survey finds that 85% of young people discuss politics when they get together with friends or relatives, with 25% stating they do so frequently and 61% occasionally (Flash Eurobarometer 2021: 8). In addition, 26% of Eurobarometer respondents obtain information from friends, family or colleagues (ibid.: 41). The Youth Partnership survey finds that 37% of young people obtain information about social and political issues from their friends and families, which is higher than Eurobarometer results, but could be explained by the period of social distancing and high reliance on friends and family during the Covid-19 period.

Moreover, friends, families and colleagues were stated as the second most trusted source for young people (23%) in the Barometer survey (Flash Eurobarometer 2021: 47). Besides the exchange of political ideas, social circles also have a role in introducing young people to social and political organisations. According to this survey, more than 40% of respondents became

involved with social and political issues and organisations through their friends, while more than 25% did so through their families and relatives (Appendix: Question 39).

Either as a means of acquiring knowledge or as a means of involvement, young people commence their political activity by exchanging views and ideas within their social circle. According to the Youth Partnership survey, young people engage mostly with sports clubs (46%), student societies (47%) and youth organisations (50%), to which they were introduced mostly through their friends and families. Political parties are also introduced to young people mostly through friends and family (48%). Although the influence of social circles on youth participation is evident through providing information and introducing them to organisations (political movements), there is limited research on the flow and content of information that is obtained by young people. Hence, further studies are required to understand the encouraging and hindering effects of friends and families on youth participation.

Donating

Another factor influencing the level and depth of youth participation is CSO organisational capacity. The organisational capacity of CSOs is closely related to their ability to mobilise resources such as money, time, knowledge, media and networks (McAdam et al. 2001). Organisations can develop their resources, particularly their funding, internally or externally (Edwards and Gillham 2013: 2). For youth and student organisations, external fundraising activities can be hindered due to a lack of connections or experience, or because of age-based discrimination (Bárta et al. 2021: 61-62). Internally, civil initiatives can generate their own resources through self-production (Edwards and McCarthy 2004) and the mobilisation of their members or volunteers as donors.

As shown in the survey, 9% of respondents donated to a CSO or social movement in the previous 12 months, which contributed to the capacity of the organisation. The donation pattern among young people differs according to the age cohorts. The younger age groups (6% of the 15-19 age group) donated less than the average percentage (9%), and also less than the older age groups (10% of the 30-35 age group).

Although this survey did not question the reasons for donating or not donating, the demographic aspect of donation patterns provides significant clues about young people's

limitations in contributing to CSOs and social movements. Young people who define their economic status as “much lower than the average” donate less than the other groups. Also, young people who are in high school and unemployed young people donate less than the other groups. Hence, younger age groups, young people with lower socio-economic status, and unemployed young people contribute less to the capacity of their organisations than other young people.

Members’ limited donation patterns have a significant impact on the organisations’ sustainability and independence. If organisations cannot raise internal resources from their members, they will be dependent on external resources to function effectively.

According to the survey, 52% of youth organisations and 59% of student organisations are composed of young people aged between 15 and 24 years old. The 15-24-year-old age group is still in school (high school or university), unemployed, or if employed, at the beginning of their careers with base salaries. Hence, they have limited resources to contribute to the organisations, which creates difficulties in raising internal funding. In order to develop their capacity and overcome sustainability problems, youth and student organisations can be supported externally by public institutions.

Participation of young people with low socio-economic status

As discussed in the literature, young people’s social and economic resources have a significant effect on their interest and participation in social and political organisations (Schlozman et al. 2005; Smets and van Ham 2013; Verba et al. 1995).

The survey finds that participation in conventional political processes (voting and political party membership) is higher among young people who spent more time in education, come from higher socio-economic backgrounds, are young men in older age cohorts, and have a high level of parental political participation. Similar to the conventional political processes, young people from higher socio-economic backgrounds and older age cohorts participate more in CSOs. In other words, the structural obstacles do not only keep young people of lower socio-economic status (SES) from participating in the conventional political processes, but also in CSOs and social movements.

Additionally, young people from higher socio-economic levels, with better education, older age cohorts, and from urban areas display more “confidence in their ability” to “have a say” and “have influence” in the decision-making processes. Although the link between young people’s ability and their tendencies to participate needs further research, their limitations regarding their “citizenship competences” could be pointed to as one of the forthcoming reasons for their lower participation.

A parallel process could contribute to increasing participation of young people with lower socio-economic status in conventional and non-conventional political processes. On the one hand, structural barriers should be reduced in order to increase institutional participation among youth from lower socio-economic backgrounds, such as by having quotas in the governmental decision-making processes or simplifying bureaucratic processes for establishing and running the CSOs. On the other hand, young people’s competences regarding political participation can be empowered by formal, non-formal and informal learning processes. One way of increasing the ability and confidence of young people to participate is clearly related to incorporating participation-related skills (and knowledge) into the formal curriculum. However, as Moxon and Pantea pointed out, citizenship education in schools is in need of improvement and is strongly desired by young people across Europe (Moxon and Pantea 2021).

As Dezelan and Moxon underlined, informal learning settings (such as friends and families) have a significant influence in informing young people about political issues and developing their competences regarding political participation (Dezelan and Moxon 2022). This survey also points out the effect of parents’ political activity and mothers’ education on young people’s confidence in their ability to “have influence” and “have a say” in the decision-making processes. For young people who do not have empowering learning environments in their daily lives, youth work and non-formal learning settings in citizenship skills can provide opportunities to develop their competences and increase their confidence in their ability to “have influence” and “have a say” in the decision-making processes (Schild et al. 2017).

In brief, two aspects became evident based on the survey’s data. The first is related to the difference between young people’s interest and participation in social and political issues and organisations. Young people state that they have a high interest in social and political issues. However, they do not prefer to engage with social and political organisations continuously

and for long periods. Looking at their participation in online and offline activities, which is higher than membership percentages, they prefer to participate incidentally and without organisational engagement. Young people's incidental participation patterns can be interpreted as a sign of the changing nature of participation in political processes. However, it also raises new discussions about the future of representative democratic processes as well as civil society.

The second is related to the limited participation of disadvantaged young people in social and political issues and organisations. Young people from rural settings with lower living standards and lower educational backgrounds have lower interest and participation in social and political issues and organisations than other groups. Also, they have less confidence in their ability to participate. Around one out of four young people from lower socio-economic groups believe that they can have an influence on social or political issues. Hence, while young people in general are withdrawing from organised political processes, those with layered disadvantages become even less visible and influential in decision-making processes. Evidently, there is a need for further studies to understand the intersectional nature of the disinterest and disengagement of young people from political processes in order to develop inclusive policies and practices.

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Appendix: Questionnaire form

CAWI

Questionnaire

Name of survey

New forms of youth participation

EU-Council of Europe Youth Partnership

Author(s)

Sofia Dueva

Index

B001 - B1: Screening_questions

Q001 - Country:

Q002 - age: Age

Q003 - Age_group:

End B001 - B1: Screening_questions

B002 - B2: Youth activity

Q004 - News_sources:

Q005 - Social_platforms_usage:

Q006 - Communities_interests:

Q007 - Communities_interests_ranking:

Q008 - Global_movements_interest:

Q030 - Other_social and political issues:

Q010 - Global_movements_participation:

Q031 - Types_of_activities:

Q012 - Participation:

Q039 - way_of_becoming_a_member_activist_volunteer:

Q032 - political_party_membership:

Q013 - Participation_period:

Q014 - Participation_frequency:

Q015 - Participation_activity:

Q016 - Online_activities_types:

Q017 - Offline_social_activities:

Q033 - Donating_money:

Q035 - Political_attitude_2:

Q036 - Political_attitude_3:

Q037 - Political_attitude_4:

End B002 - B2: Youth activity

B003 - B3: Demography

Q019 - Gender:

Q020 - Education

Q021 - Mother_education:

Q023 - Parents_activity:

Q024 - Minority_groups:

Q025 - work: Working status

Q040 - Study_workers:

Q038 - HH_members:

Q027 - E1U: HH size

Q026 - U33c: HH income groups

Q028 - QPR1: Living Standard Self-Evaluation

Q029 - Nasm: Type of settlement

End B003 - B3: Demography

001 - Country: Single coded

[Not back | Dummy](#)

Country

Normal

- 1 Albania
- 2 Armenia
- 3 Austria
- 4 Azerbaijan
- 5 Belgium
- 6 Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 7 Bulgaria
- 8 Croatia
- 9 Czech Republic
- 10 Denmark
- 11 Estonia
- 12 Finland
- 13 France
- 14 Georgia
- 15 Germany
- 16 Greece
- 17 Hungary
- 18 Ireland
- 19 Italy
- 20 Latvia
- 21 Lithuania
- 22 Netherlands
- 23 North Macedonia
- 24 Norway
- 25 Poland
- 26 Portugal
- 27 Republic of Moldova
- 28 Romania
- 29 Russian Federation
- 30 Serbia
- 31 Slovak Republic
- 32 Slovenia
- 33 Spain
- 34 Sweden

- 35 Switzerland
- 36 Türkiye
- 37 Ukraine
- 38 United Kingdom

Q002 - age: Age

Numeric

[Not back](#) | [Min = 10](#) | [Max = 99](#)

What is your age?

Q003 - Age_group:

Single coded

[Not back](#) | [Dummy](#)

Age group

[Normal](#)

- 1 Under 15 ? GO TO SCREEN OUT
- 2 15-17
- 3 18-24
- 4 25-29
- 5 30-35
- 6 35+ ? GO TO SCREEN OUT

B002 - B2: Youth activity

Begin block

Q004 - News_sources:

Multi coded

[Not back](#) | [Min = 1](#)

What sources do you usually use to acquire information about political and social issues?

[Normal](#)

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 1 | TV |
| 2 | Radio |
| 3 | Newspapers |
| 4 | News magazines |
| 5 | Internet (online TV, online newspapers, blogs, video, livestreaming, etc.) |
| 6 | Social networks (Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, etc.) |
| 7 | From friends and relatives |
| 996 | Other, namely... <i>*Open *Fixed</i> |
| 998 | I do not follow any political and societal issues <i>*Fixed *Exclusive</i> |

Ask only if Q004 - News_sources,6

Q005 - Social_platforms_usage:

Multi coded

[Not back](#) | [Min = 1](#)

Which of the following social media platforms do you usually use to acquire information about political and social issues?

[Normal](#)

- | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Facebook |
| 2 | YouTube |
| 3 | WhatsApp |
| 4 | Instagram |
| 5 | TikTok |
| 6 | Snapchat |
| 7 | Reddit |
| 8 | Pinterest |
| 9 | Twitter |
| 10 | LinkedIn |
| 996 | Other, namely... <i>*Open *Fixed</i> |

[Not back](#) | [Number of rows: 6](#) | [Number of columns: 5](#)

How interested are you in the political and social issues at the following levels?

[Rows: Normal](#) | [Columns: Normal](#)

[Rendered as Dynamic Grid](#)

	Very interested	Rather interested	Neither interested, nor disinterested	Rather disinterested	Very disinterested
Neighbourhood/quarter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Municipality/city	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Region	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State/country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
European	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Global	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ask only if **Q006 - Communities_interests** ROW=1 & COL=1,2 or **Q006 - Communities_interests** ROW=2 & COL=1,2 or **Q006 - Communities_interests** ROW=6 & COL=1,2 or **Q006 - Communities_interests** ROW=3 & COL=1,2 or **Q006 - Communities_interests** ROW=4 & COL=1,2 or **Q006 - Communities_interests** ROW=5 & COL=1,2

Q007 - Communities_interests_ranking:

Multi coded

[Not back](#) | [Min = 1](#)

Please, rank your interest in political and societal issues at each of these levels

Rank 1 should be for the community that you are most interested in, which is most important for

Normal

- 1 Neighbourhood/quarter
- 2 Municipality/city
- 6 Region
- 3 State/country
- 4 European
- 5 Global

Q008 - Social movements_interest:

Matrix

[Not back](#) | [Number of rows: 16](#) | [Number of columns: 5](#)

What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?

[Rows: Normal](#) | [Columns: Normal](#)

[Rendered as dynamic rid](#)

	Very interested	Rather interested	Neither interested, nor disinterested	Rather disinterested	Very disinterested
Peace and peacebuilding	?	?	?	?	?
Human rights	?	?	?	?	?
Hate speech, extremism and radicalisation	?	?	?	?	?
Racial justice and equality	?	?	?	?	?
Women's rights and gender equality	?	?	?	?	?
LGBTI rights	?	?	?	?	?
Disability	?	?	?	?	?
Health, mental health and well-being	?	?	?	?	?
Employment and labour rights	?	?	?	?	?
Environment, climate change and sustainability	?	?	?	?	?
Digitalisation-related challenges, such as access to digital tools, and online safety and security for young people	?	?	?	?	?
Access to education and learning	?	?	?	?	?
Rights of migrants and refugees	?	?	?	?	?
Student rights	?	?	?	?	?
Poverty and inequality	?	?	?	?	?
Other	?	?	?	?	?

Ask only if **Q008 Social movements_interest** ROW=16 & COL=1,2

Q030 –Other_social and political issues:

Open

[Not back](#)

What other issues related to social and political life are you interested in?

[Not back](#) | [Min = 1](#)

Have you participated in activities (e.g. online activities such as online petitions, online posting, etc. or participation in protests/ demonstrations/strikes, etc.) related to any of the following social and political issues in the last 12 months?

[Normal](#)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 1 | Peace and peacebuilding |
| 2 | Human rights |
| 3 | Hate speech, extremism and radicalisation |
| 4 | Racial justice and equality |
| 5 | Women's rights and gender equality |
| 6 | LGBTI rights |
| 7 | Disability |
| 8 | Health, mental health and well-being |
| 9 | Employment and labour rights |
| 10 | Protecting environment, climate change and sustainability |
| 11 | Digitalisation-related challenges, such as access to digital tools, and online safety and security for young people |
| 12 | Access to education and learning |
| 13 | Rights of migrants and refugees |
| 14 | Student rights |
| 15 | Poverty and inequality |
| 996 | Other, namely... <i>*Open *Fixed</i> |
| 998 | I have not participated in any <i>*Fixed *Exclusive</i> |

[Not back](#) | [Min = 1](#)

Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for (INSERT THE SELECTED ISSUES! REPEAT THE QUESTION FOR ALL THE SELECTED ONES)?

Normal

- 1 Following different organisations in the social media
- 2 Sharing opinion (about social and/or political topics and issues) in the social media
- 3 Creating posts (about social and/or political topics and issues) in the social media
- 4 Donating to an online funding campaigns
- 5 Creating online funding campaigns for different causes (crowdfunding, crowdsourcing)
- 6 Creating or signing an online petition
- 7 Participating in an online campaign
- 8 Watching podcasts/videoclips related to different social and/or political topics/issues
- 9 Creating podcasts/videoclips related to different social and/or political topics/issues
- 10 Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars
- 11 Voting in last local, national or European election
- 12 Contacting a politician or civil servant
- 13 Taking part in a public consultation
- 14 Lobbying
- 15 Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar
- 16 Donating money to an organisation
- 17 Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation
- 18 Being a trainer
- 19 Participation in strikes
- 20 Participating in civil protests/demonstrations
- 21 Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property
- 996 Other, namely... **Open *Fixed*

Q012 - Participation:

Multi coded

[Not back](#) | **Min = 1**

Are you a volunteer, activist, a member or participated in activities of any of the following social or political organisations or movements?

Normal

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 1 | Political party |
| 2 | Social and political movement |
| 3 | Ecological organisation or movement |
| 4 | Social organisation, fund, association |
| 5 | Creative union |
| 6 | Sports club |
| 7 | Professional association |
| 8 | Student society |
| 9 | Youth organisation |
| 10 | Religious organisation, ecclesiastical parish |
| 11 | Association of farmers |
| 12 | Another organisation, alliance, movement |
| 13 | Not a member of any social, political organisations or movements |
| 997 | Don't know/Refusal <i>*Fixed *Exclusive</i> |

Use mentioned answers from **Q012 - Membership**

Q039 - way_of_becoming_a_member_activist_volunteer:

Multi coded

[Not back](#) | **Min = 1**

How did you become involved with this social or political organisation or movement?

Normal

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 1 | A friend suggested it |
| 2 | My family or my relatives suggested it |
| 3 | Through written/audio/visual media |
| 4 | Through internet/social media |
| 5 | Through the organisation's events |
| 996 | Other, namely... <i>*Open *Fixed</i> |
| 999 | Don't remember <i>*Fixed *Exclusive</i> |

Ask only if Q012 - Membership,1

Q032 - political_party_membership:

Single coded

[Not back](#)

Are you a member of a political party?

[Normal](#)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No, I am not but I want to be a member |
| 3 | No, I am not and I don't want to be a member |

Use mentioned answers from Q012 - Membership

Q013 - Engagement period:

Single coded

[Not back](#)

How long have you been a volunteer, activist, a member or participated in the activities of the (insert the respective organisation mentioned in the previous question)?

[Normal](#)

- | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Less than 3 months |
| 2 | 3-6 months |
| 3 | 7-12 months |
| 4 | 13-18 months |
| 5 | 19-24 months |
| 6 | Over 24 months |
| 999 | Don't remember *Fixed *Exclusive |

Use mentioned answers from Q012 - Membership

Q014 - Participation_frequency:

Single coded

[Not back](#)

How often do you participate in the activities of the (insert the respective organisation mentioned in the previous question)?

Normal

- | | |
|-----|------------------------------|
| 1 | Every/almost every day |
| 2 | 1-3 times a week |
| 3 | Once a week |
| 4 | 2-3 times a month |
| 5 | Once a month |
| 6 | Once in 2-3 months |
| 7 | Once a year |
| 8 | Rarely |
| 999 | Don't know *Fixed *Exclusive |

Ask only if NOT Q012 - Membership,12,997

Q015 - Participation_activity:

Single coded

[Not back](#)

Which of the following applies to you considering your participation in the organisation/s or movement?

The question will be repeated for each organisation in which the respondent is a member.

Normal

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 1 | I am only a supporter but I don't follow any activities |
| 2 | I'm well informed about the activities of the organisation/movement |
| 3 | I participate in the activities the organisation takes as a beneficiary |
| 6 | I actively participate in the activities of the organisation |
| 4 | I initiate different activities of the organisation/movement |
| 5 | I am in the governing body of this organisation/movement |
| 996 | Other, namely... *Open *Fixed |
| 999 | Don't know *Fixed *Exclusive |

Not back

Which of the following online activities have you done in the last 12 months when it comes to social and political issues and organisations/movements?

Normal

- 1 Following different organisations/movements in the social media
- 2 Sharing opinion (about social and/or political topics and issues) in the social media
- 3 Creating posts (about social and/or political topics and issues) in the social media
- 4 Donating to an online funding campaign
- 5 Creating online funding campaigns for different causes (crowdfunding, crowdsourcing)
- 6 Creating or signing an online petition
- 7 Participating in an online campaign
- 8 Watching podcasts/videoclips related to different social and/or political topics/issues
- 9 Creating podcasts/videoclips related to different social and/or political topics/issues
- 10 Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars
- 996 Other, namely... **Open *Fixed*
- 998 None of the above **Fixed *Exclusive*

[Not back](#) | [Min = 1](#)

Which of the following offline activities have you done in the last 12 months when it comes to social and political issues and organisation/movements?

Normal

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 1 | Voting in last local, national or European election |
| 2 | Contacting a politician or civil servant |
| 3 | Taking part in a public consultation |
| 4 | Lobbying |
| 5 | Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar |
| 6 | Donating money to an organisation |
| 7 | Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation |
| 8 | Being a trainer |
| 9 | Participating in strikes |
| 10 | Participating in civil protests/demonstrations |
| 11 | Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property |
| 996 | Other, namely... <i>*Open *Fixed</i> |
| 998 | None of the above <i>*Fixed *Exclusive</i> |

Ask only if Q017 - Offline_social_activities,7

Q033 - Donating_money:

Multi coded

[Not back](#) | [Min = 1](#)

Have you donated money to any of the following?

[Normal](#)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 1 | Political party |
| 2 | Social and political movement |
| 3 | Ecological organisation or movement |
| 4 | Social organisation, fund, association |
| 5 | Creative union |
| 6 | Sports club |
| 7 | Professional association |
| 8 | Student society |
| 9 | Youth organisation |
| 10 | Religious organisation, ecclesiastical parish |
| 11 | Association of farmers |
| 12 | Another organisation, alliance, movement |
| 997 | Don't remember *Fixed *Exclusive |

Q035 - Political_attitude_2:

Single coded

[Not back](#)

How confident are you in your own ability to participate in political or social issues?

[Normal](#)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | 1 - Not at all confident |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 - Completely confident |

Q036 - Political_attitude_3:

Single coded

[Not back](#)

How much would you say the political system in [country] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?

[Normal](#)

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1 | 1 - Not at all |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 - A great deal |

Q037 - Political_attitude_4:

Single coded

[Not back](#)

And how much would you say that the political system in [your country] allows people like you to have an influence on political and social issues?

[Normal](#)

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 | 1-Not at all |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5- A great deal |

B002 - B2: Youth activity

End block

Q019 - Gender:

Single coded

[Not back](#)

What is your gender?

[Normal](#)

1	Male
2	Female
996	Other <i>*Fixed</i>
997	No answer <i>*Fixed *Exclusive</i>

Q020 - cenz: Education

Single coded

[Not back](#)

What is the highest level of education you have completed?

[Normal](#)

1	Never been in formal education/never completed primary education
2	Primary education
3	Lower secondary education
4	Upper secondary
5	Vocational training
6	Post-secondary education, non-tertiary
7	Short-cycle tertiary education
8	Bachelor or equivalent
9	Master or equivalent
10	Doctorate or equivalent

Not back

What is the highest level of education that your mother has completed?

Normal

1	Never been in formal education/never completed primary education
2	Primary education
3	Lower secondary education
4	Upper secondary
5	Vocational training
6	Post-secondary education, non-tertiary
7	Short-cycle tertiary education
8	Bachelor or equivalent
9	Master or equivalent
10	Doctorate or equivalent
999	Don't know *Fixed *Exclusive

Q023 - Parents_activity:

Multi coded

[Not back](#) | **Min = 1**

Are any of your parents members of any of the following social or political organisations or movements?

Normal

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 1 | Political party |
| 2 | Social and political movement |
| 3 | Ecological organisation or movement |
| 4 | Social organisation, fund, association |
| 5 | Creative union |
| 6 | Sports club |
| 7 | Professional association |
| 8 | Student society |
| 9 | Youth society |
| 10 | Religious organisation, ecclesiastical parish |
| 11 | Association of farmers |
| 12 | Another organisation, alliance, movement |
| 998 | None of the above <i>*Fixed *Exclusive</i> |
| 999 | Don't know <i>*Fixed *Exclusive</i> |

Q024 - Belonging to specific_groups:

Multi coded

[Not back](#) | **Min = 1**

Do you consider yourself to:

Normal

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 1 | Belong to a religious minority group |
| 2 | Be physically, mentally, intellectually or sensory impaired (persons with disabilities) |
| 3 | Belong to a minority group in terms of gender identity or gender expression |
| 4 | Belong to a minority group in terms of sexual orientation |
| 5 | Belong to an ethnic minority group |
| 6 | Belong to a racial minority group |
| 996 | Other, namely... <i>*Open *Fixed</i> |
| 998 | None of the above <i>*Fixed *Exclusive</i> |

Q025 - work: Working status

Single coded

[Not back](#)

Do you currently work?

[Normal](#)

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | Full-time job |
| 2 | Part-time job |
| 3 | High school student |
| 4 | College/university student |
| 5 | Unemployed |
| 6 | Other |

Ask only if **Q025 - work,1,2****Q040 - Study_workers:**

Single coded

[Not back](#)

Do you currently study?

[Normal](#)

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 1 | High school student |
| 2 | College/university student |
| 3 | Post-graduate studies |
| 996 | Other, namely... <i>*Open *Fixed</i> |
| 998 | I don't study <i>*Fixed *Exclusive</i> |

Q038 - HH_members:

Single coded

[Not back](#)

With whom do you live?

[Normal](#)

- | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Alone |
| 2 | Parents/relatives |
| 3 | Partner, own family |
| 4 | Friends, roommates |
| 996 | Other, namely... <i>*Open *Fixed</i> |

Q027 - E1U: HH size

Numeric

[Not back](#) | **Min = 1** | **Max = 20**

How many persons live in your household (including you)?

(A household may consist of a person living alone, with a partner or a family unit, who live together under the same roof, with common housekeeping)

Q026 - U33c: HH income groups

Open

[Not back](#)

What is your average household's monthly net income?

999 Don't know **Fixed *Exclusive*

997 Refusal

Q028 - QPR1: Living Standard Self-Evaluation

Single coded

[Not back](#)

As a whole would you say that your household income and living standard currently is...

Normal

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Much lower than the average for the country |
| 2 | A little lower than the average for the country |
| 3 | On the average for the country |
| 4 | A little higher than the average for the country |
| 5 | Much higher than the average for the country |
| 99 | Don't know <i>*Fixed *Exclusive</i> |

[Not back](#)

In which type of the settlement do you currently live?

[Normal](#)

- 1 Urban centre/large city
- 2 Suburb near a large city
- 3 Small city or town
- 4 Rural area or countryside
- 5 Remote area

Frequency tables

Q001 - Country

<i>Country</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Albania	25	0.8	0.8
Armenia	20	0.6	0.6
Austria	90	2.8	2.8
Azerbaijan	40	1.2	1.2
Belgium	100	3.1	3.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	40	1.2	1.2
Bulgaria	50	1.5	1.5
Croatia	30	0.9	0.9
Czech Republic	60	1.9	1.9
Denmark	20	0.6	0.6
Estonia	30	0.9	0.9
Finland	20	0.6	0.6
France	180	5.6	5.6
Georgia	20	0.6	0.6
Germany	200	6.2	6.2

Greece	100	3.1	3.1
Hungary	30	0.9	0.9
Ireland	30	0.9	0.9
Italy	140	4.3	4.3
Latvia	30	0.9	0.9
Lithuania	30	0.9	0.9
Netherlands	120	3.7	3.7
North Macedonia	25	0.8	0.8
Norway	20	0.6	0.6
Poland	100	3.1	3.1
Portugal	100	3.1	3.1
Republic of Moldova	30	0.9	0.9
Romania	90	2.8	2.8
Russian Federation	350	10.9	10.9
Serbia	80	2.5	2.5
Slovak Republic	30	0.9	0.9
Slovenia	10	0.3	0.3
Spain	180	5.6	5.6
Sweden	100	3.1	3.1
Switzerland	90	2.8	2.8
Türkiye	300	9.3	9.3
Ukraine	120	3.7	3.7
United Kingdom	190	5.9	5.9
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q001 - Regions			
<i>(grouped using country data)</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Central and eastern Europe	400	12.4	12.4
Eastern Europe	580	18.0	18.0
Northern Europe	160	5.0	5.0
South-East Europe	1170	36.3	36.3
Western Europe	910	28.3	28.3
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q002 Age			
<i>What is your age?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent

15	35	1.1	1.1
16	59	1.8	1.8
17	98	3.1	3.1
18	282	8.8	8.8
19	244	7.6	7.6
20	140	4.3	4.3
21	208	6.5	6.5
22	144	4.5	4.5
23	118	3.7	3.7
24	126	3.9	3.9
25	190	5.9	5.9
26	156	4.9	4.9
27	145	4.5	4.5
28	161	5.0	5.0
29	173	5.4	5.4
30	187	5.8	5.8
31	155	4.8	4.8
32	143	4.4	4.4
33	139	4.3	4.3
34	164	5.1	5.1
35	153	4.7	4.7
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q004 - News_sources			
<i>What sources do you usually use to acquire information about political and social issues?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
TV	2152	66.8	66.8
Radio	805	25.0	25.0
Newspapers	910	28.2	28.2
News magazines	483	15.0	15.0
Internet	2316	71.9	71.9
Social networks	2101	65.3	65.3
From friends and relatives	1192	37.0	37.0
Other	26	0.8	0.8
I do not follow any political and societal issues	105	3.3	3.3

Q005 - Social platforms usage			
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<i>Which of the following social media platforms do you usually use to acquire information about political and social issues?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Facebook	1407	43.7	67.0
YouTube	1310	40.7	62.4
WhatsApp	710	22.0	33.8
Instagram	1418	44.0	67.5
TikTok	731	22.7	34.8
Snapchat	358	11.1	17.0
Reddit	233	7.2	11.1
Pinterest	206	6.4	9.8
Twitter	727	22.6	34.6
LinkedIn	197	6.1	9.4
Other	90	2.8	4.3

Q006 - Communities_interests			
<i>How interested are you in the political and social issues at the following levels? Neighbourhood/quarter</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	762	23.7	23.7
Rather interested	1069	33.2	33.2
Neither interested, nor disinterested	817	25.4	25.4
Rather disinterested	335	10.4	10.4
Very disinterested	236	7.3	7.3
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q006 - Communities_interests			
<i>How interested are you in the political and social issues at the following levels? Municipality/city</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	854	26.5	26.5
Rather interested	1282	39.8	39.8
Neither interested, nor disinterested	671	20.8	20.8
Rather disinterested	256	7.9	7.9
Very disinterested	157	4.9	4.9
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q006 - Communities_interests			
<i>How interested are you in the political and social issues at the following levels? Region</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	807	25.1	25.1

Rather interested	1338	41.5	41.5
Neither interested, nor disinterested	684	21.2	21.2
Rather disinterested	242	7.5	7.5
Very disinterested	149	4.6	4.6
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q006 - Communities_interests			
<i>How interested are you in the political and social issues at the following levels? State/country</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	1242	38.6	38.6
Rather interested	1149	35.7	35.7
Neither interested, nor disinterested	517	16.0	16.0
Rather disinterested	186	5.8	5.8
Very disinterested	126	3.9	3.9
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q006 - Communities_interests			
<i>How interested are you in the political and social issues at the following levels? European</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	758	23.5	23.5
Rather interested	1112	34.5	34.5
Neither interested, nor disinterested	878	27.3	27.3
Rather disinterested	282	8.8	8.8
Very disinterested	190	5.9	5.9
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q006 - Communities_interests			
<i>How interested are you in the political and social issues at the following levels? Global</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	913	28.4	28.4
Rather interested	1113	34.6	34.6
Neither interested, nor disinterested	785	24.4	24.4
Rather disinterested	236	7.3	7.3
Very disinterested	173	5.4	5.4
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q006 - Communities_interests: Rank 1:			
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<i>Rank your interest in political and societal issues</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
No response	412	12.8	12.8
European	151	4.7	4.7
Global	352	10.9	10.9
Municipality (city)	597	18.6	18.6
Neighbourhood/quarter	458	14.2	14.2
Region	248	7.7	7.7
State/country	1001	31.1	31.1
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q006 - Communities_interests: Rank 2:			
<i>Rank your interest in political and societal issues</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
No response	1188	36.9	36.9
European	303	9.4	9.4
Global	217	6.8	6.8
Municipality (city)	500	15.5	15.5
Neighbourhood/quarter	198	6.2	6.2
Region	429	13.3	13.3
State/country	384	11.9	11.9
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q006 - Communities_interests: Rank 3:			
<i>Rank your interest in political and societal issues</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
No response	1365	42.4	42.4
European	296	9.2	9.2
Global	220	6.8	6.8
Municipality (city)	280	8.7	8.7
Neighbourhood/quarter	222	6.9	6.9
Region	483	15.0	15.0
State/country	354	11.0	11.0
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q006 - Communities_interests: Rank 4:			
<i>Rank your interest in political and societal issues</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
No response	1695	52.6	52.6
European	259	8.0	8.0

Global	192	6.0	6.0
Municipality (city)	189	5.9	5.9
Neighbourhood/quarter	243	7.6	7.6
Region	379	11.8	11.8
State/country	263	8.2	8.2
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q006 - Communities_interests: Rank 5:			
<i>Rank your interest in political and societal issues</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
No response	2071	64.3	64.3
European	376	11.7	11.7
Global	266	8.3	8.3
Municipality (city)	219	6.8	6.8
Neighbourhood/quarter	130	4.0	4.0
Region	100	3.1	3.1
State/country	58	1.8	1.8
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q006 - Communities_interests: Rank 6:			
<i>Rank your interest in political and societal issues</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
No response	2517	78.2	78.2
European	79	2.4	2.4
Global	333	10.4	10.4
Municipality (city)	18	0.6	0.6
Neighbourhood/quarter	208	6.5	6.5
Region	50	1.6	1.6
State/country	15	0.5	0.5
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q008 - Social movements_interest: Peace and peacebuilding			
<i>What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	1134	35.2	35.2
Rather interested	1178	36.6	36.6

Neither interested, nor disinterested	634	19.7	19.7
Rather disinterested	177	5.5	5.5
Very disinterested	97	3.0	3.0
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q008 - Social movements_interest: Human rights			
<i>What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	1397	43.4	43.4
Rather interested	1161	36.1	36.1
Neither interested, nor disinterested	440	13.7	13.7
Rather disinterested	144	4.5	4.5
Very disinterested	78	2.4	2.4
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q008 - Social movements_interest: Hate speech, extremism and radicalisation			
<i>What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	821	25.5	25.5
Rather interested	995	30.9	30.9
Neither interested, nor disinterested	804	25.0	25.0
Rather disinterested	363	11.3	11.3
Very disinterested	238	7.4	7.4
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q008 - Social movements_interest: Racial justice and equality			
<i>What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	1075	33.4	33.4
Rather interested	1062	33.0	33.0
Neither interested, nor disinterested	657	20.4	20.4
Rather disinterested	273	8.5	8.5
Very disinterested	152	4.7	4.7
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q008 - Social movements_interest: Women's rights and gender equality			
<i>What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	1209	37.6	37.6
Rather interested	1017	31.6	31.6
Neither interested, nor disinterested	590	18.3	18.3
Rather disinterested	230	7.1	7.1
Very disinterested	174	5.4	5.4
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q008 - Social movements_interest: LGBTI rights			
<i>What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	686	21.3	21.3
Rather interested	740	23.0	23.0
Neither interested, nor disinterested	813	25.3	25.3
Rather disinterested	420	13.0	13.0
Very disinterested	561	17.4	17.4
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q008 - Social movements_interest: Disability			
<i>What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	726	22.6	22.6
Rather interested	1107	34.4	34.4
Neither interested, nor disinterested	899	27.9	27.9
Rather disinterested	328	10.2	10.2
Very disinterested	160	5.0	5.0
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q008 - Social movements_interest: Health, mental health and well-being			
<i>What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	1360	42.2	42.2
Rather interested	1156	35.9	35.9
Neither interested, nor disinterested	480	14.9	14.9

Rather disinterested	154	4.8	4.8
Very disinterested	70	2.2	2.2
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q008 - Social movements_interest: Employment and labour rights			
<i>What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	1176	36.5	36.5
Rather interested	1207	37.5	37.5
Neither interested, nor disinterested	605	18.8	18.8
Rather disinterested	146	4.5	4.5
Very disinterested	86	2.7	2.7
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q008 - Social movements_interest: Environment, climate change and sustainability			
<i>What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	1172	36.4	36.4
Rather interested	1155	35.9	35.9
Neither interested, nor disinterested	604	18.7	18.7
Rather disinterested	195	6.1	6.1
Very disinterested	94	2.9	2.9
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q008 - Social movements_interest: Digitalisation-related challenges			
<i>What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	1022	31.7	31.7
Rather interested	1223	38.0	38.0
Neither interested, nor disinterested	687	21.3	21.3
Rather disinterested	196	6.1	6.1
Very disinterested	92	2.9	2.9
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q008 - Social movements_interest: Access to education and learning			
<i>What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	1223	38.0	38.0
Rather interested	1251	38.9	38.9
Neither interested, nor disinterested	523	16.3	16.3
Rather disinterested	149	4.6	4.6
Very disinterested	74	2.3	2.3
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q008 - Social movements_interest: Rights of migrants and refugees			
<i>What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	726	22.6	22.6
Rather interested	993	30.8	30.8
Neither interested, nor disinterested	857	26.6	26.6
Rather disinterested	391	12.1	12.1
Very disinterested	252	7.8	7.8
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q008 - Social movements_interest: Student rights			
<i>What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	918	28.5	28.5
Rather interested	1045	32.5	32.5
Neither interested, nor disinterested	788	24.5	24.5
Rather disinterested	330	10.3	10.3
Very disinterested	139	4.3	4.3
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q008 - Social movements_interest: Poverty and inequality			
<i>What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	1165	36.2	36.2
Rather interested	1180	36.7	36.7

Neither interested, nor disinterested	583	18.1	18.1
Rather disinterested	189	5.9	5.9
Very disinterested	102	3.2	3.2
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q008 - Social movements_interest: Other			
<i>What type of issues related to social and political life are you most interested in?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Very interested	517	16.1	16.1
Rather interested	819	25.4	25.4
Neither interested, nor disinterested	1432	44.5	44.5
Rather disinterested	233	7.3	7.3
Very disinterested	218	6.8	6.8
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q010 - Social_movements_participation			
<i>Have you participated in activities (e.g. online activities such as online petitions, online posting, etc. or participation in protests/demonstrations/strikes, etc.) related to any of the following social and political issues in the last 12 months?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Peace and peacebuilding	543	16.9	16.9
Human rights	1005	31.2	31.2
Hate speech, extremism and radicalisation	350	10.9	10.9
Racial justice and equality	508	15.8	15.8
Women's rights and gender equality	634	19.7	19.7
LGBTIQ+ rights	459	14.3	14.3
Disability	282	8.7	8.7
Health, mental health and well-being	631	19.6	19.6
Employment and labour rights	464	14.4	14.4
Environment, climate change and sustainability	543	16.9	16.9
Digitalisation-related challenges, such as access to digital tools, and online safety and security for young people	206	6.4	6.4
Access to education and learning	426	13.2	13.2
Rights of migrants and refugees	243	7.5	7.5
Student rights	456	14.1	14.1
Poverty and inequality	424	13.2	13.2
Other	38	1.2	1.2
No response	1093	33.9	33.9

Q031 - Types_of_activities: Peace and peacebuilding			
<i>Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for peace and peacebuilding?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Following different organisations in the social media	342	10.6	62.8
Sharing opinion in the social media	293	9.1	53.9
Creating posts in the social media	216	6.7	39.7
Donating to an online funding campaign	176	5.5	32.3
Creating online funding campaigns	98	3.0	18.0
Creating or signing an online petition	133	4.1	24.6
Participating in an online campaign	138	4.3	25.3
Watching podcasts/videoclips	120	3.7	22.2
Creating podcasts/videoclips	64	2.0	11.9
Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	82	2.5	15.1
Voting in last local, national or European election	105	3.3	19.3
Contacting a politician or civil servant	64	2.0	11.8
Taking part in a public consultation	66	2.0	12.1
Lobbying	57	1.8	10.4
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	82	2.6	15.1
Donating money to an organisation	79	2.5	14.5
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	101	3.1	18.6
Being a trainer	73	2.3	13.5
Participation in strikes	73	2.3	13.4
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	87	2.7	16.1
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	53	1.6	9.7
Other	4	0.1	0.7

Q031 - Types_of_activities: Human rights			
<i>Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for human rights?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Following different organisations in the social media	539	16.7	53.6
Sharing opinion in the social media	529	16.4	52.7
Creating posts in the social media	347	10.8	34.5
Donating to an online funding campaign	270	8.4	26.9
Creating online funding campaigns	137	4.3	13.6
Creating or signing an online petition	284	8.8	28.2
Participating in an online campaign	220	6.8	21.9

Watching podcasts/videoclips	264	8.2	26.2
Creating podcasts/videoclips	97	3.0	9.7
Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	113	3.5	11.3
Voting in last local, national or European election	187	5.8	18.6
Contacting a politician or civil servant	96	3.0	9.5
Taking part in a public consultation	114	3.5	11.3
Lobbying	70	2.2	7.0
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	117	3.6	11.7
Donating money to an organisation	119	3.7	11.9
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	119	3.7	11.8
Being a trainer	106	3.3	10.5
Participation in strikes	107	3.3	10.6
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	148	4.6	14.8
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	72	2.2	7.1
Other	6	0.2	0.6

Q031 - Types_of_activities: Hate speech, extremism and radicalisation			
<i>Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for hate speech, extremism and radicalisation?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Following different organisations in the social media	164	5.1	46.7
Sharing opinion in the social media	181	5.6	51.8
Creating posts in the social media	143	4.4	40.9
Donating to an online funding campaign	92	2.9	26.3
Creating online funding campaigns	71	2.2	20.3
Creating or signing an online petition	76	2.4	21.6
Participating in an online campaign	77	2.4	22.1
Watching podcasts/videoclips	99	3.1	28.4
Creating podcasts/videoclips	49	1.5	14.0
Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	59	1.8	16.8
Voting in last local, national or European election	75	2.3	21.5
Contacting a politician or civil servant	29	0.9	8.4
Taking part in a public consultation	41	1.3	11.8
Lobbying	32	1.0	9.2
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	58	1.8	16.5
Donating money to an organisation	41	1.3	11.8

Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	53	1.7	15.2
Being a trainer	38	1.2	11.0
Participation in strikes	46	1.4	13.2
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	52	1.6	14.9
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	32	1.0	9.0
Other	6	0.2	1.6

Q031 - Types_of_activities: Racial justice and equality			
<i>Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for racial justice and equality?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Following different organisations in the social media	291	9.0	57.2
Sharing opinion in the social media	261	8.1	51.4
Creating posts in the social media	218	6.8	42.8
Donating to an online funding campaign	118	3.7	23.2
Creating online funding campaigns	100	3.1	19.6
Creating or signing an online petition	143	4.4	28.1
Participating in an online campaign	118	3.7	23.2
Watching podcasts/videoclips	127	4.0	25.0
Creating podcasts/videoclips	57	1.8	11.3
Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	71	2.2	14.0
Voting in last local, national or European election	80	2.5	15.7
Contacting a politician or civil servant	47	1.5	9.2
Taking part in a public consultation	58	1.8	11.4
Lobbying	43	1.3	8.5
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	58	1.8	11.3
Donating money to an organisation	65	2.0	12.8
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	61	1.9	12.0
Being a trainer	53	1.6	10.4
Participation in strikes	55	1.7	10.8
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	69	2.1	13.5
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	40	1.3	7.9
Other	3	0.1	0.6

Q031 - Types_of_activities: Women's rights and gender equality			

<i>Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for women's rights and gender equality?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Following different organisations in the social media	381	11.8	60.1
Sharing opinion in the social media	354	11.0	55.8
Creating posts in the social media	236	7.3	37.2
Donating to an online funding campaign	171	5.3	26.9
Creating online funding campaigns	85	2.7	13.5
Creating or signing an online petition	195	6.0	30.7
Participating in an online campaign	139	4.3	21.9
Watching podcasts/videoclips	188	5.8	29.6
Creating podcasts/videoclips	64	2.0	10.1
Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	86	2.7	13.5
Voting in last local, national or European election	105	3.3	16.5
Contacting a politician or civil servant	37	1.1	5.8
Taking part in a public consultation	71	2.2	11.3
Lobbying	41	1.3	6.5
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	69	2.1	10.9
Donating money to an organisation	73	2.3	11.4
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	86	2.7	13.6
Being a trainer	50	1.5	7.8
Participation in strikes	78	2.4	12.3
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	116	3.6	18.3
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	36	1.1	5.7
Other	5	0.2	0.8

Q031 - Types_of_activities: LGBTI rights			
<i>Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for LGBTI rights?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Following different organisations in the social media	264	8.2	57.6
Sharing opinion in the social media	234	7.3	51.1
Creating posts in the social media	187	5.8	40.7
Donating to an online funding campaign	95	2.9	20.7
Creating online funding campaigns	73	2.3	16.0
Creating or signing an online petition	122	3.8	26.5
Participating in an online campaign	98	3.1	21.5
Watching podcasts/videoclips	110	3.4	23.9

Creating podcasts/videoclips	42	1.3	9.1
Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	58	1.8	12.7
Voting in last local, national or European election	78	2.4	16.9
Contacting a politician or civil servant	43	1.3	9.5
Taking part in a public consultation	54	1.7	11.9
Lobbying	34	1.1	7.5
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	63	2.0	13.7
Donating money to an organisation	44	1.4	9.7
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	52	1.6	11.3
Being a trainer	34	1.1	7.4
Participation in strikes	50	1.6	10.9
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	71	2.2	15.4
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	41	1.3	8.9
Other	4	0.1	0.8

Q031 - Types_of_activities: Disability			
<i>Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for disability?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Following different organisations in the social media	167	5.2	59.3
Sharing opinion in the social media	132	4.1	47.0
Creating posts in the social media	99	3.1	35.2
Donating to an online funding campaign	82	2.5	29.1
Creating online funding campaigns	52	1.6	18.5
Creating or signing an online petition	60	1.9	21.4
Participating in an online campaign	54	1.7	19.1
Watching podcasts/videoclips	69	2.1	24.4
Creating podcasts/videoclips	42	1.3	14.9
Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	45	1.4	16.0
Voting in last local, national or European election	48	1.5	17.2
Contacting a politician or civil servant	35	1.1	12.5
Taking part in a public consultation	37	1.1	13.0
Lobbying	25	0.8	8.7
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	33	1.0	11.6
Donating money to an organisation	37	1.1	13.1
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	33	1.0	11.7

Being a trainer	31	1.0	11.1
Participation in strikes	29	0.9	10.4
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	37	1.2	13.2
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	33	1.0	11.6
Other	2	0.1	0.7

Q031 - Types_of_activities: Health, mental health and well-being			
<i>Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for health, mental health and well-being?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Following different organisations in the social media	355	11.0	56.3
Sharing opinion in the social media	312	9.7	49.4
Creating posts in the social media	202	6.3	32.0
Donating to an online funding campaign	165	5.1	26.2
Creating online funding campaigns	89	2.8	14.1
Creating or signing an online petition	146	4.5	23.1
Participating in an online campaign	130	4.0	20.5
Watching podcasts/videoclips	175	5.4	27.7
Creating podcasts/videoclips	63	1.9	9.9
Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	71	2.2	11.3
Voting in last local, national or European election	98	3.0	15.5
Contacting a politician or civil servant	57	1.8	9.0
Taking part in a public consultation	87	2.7	13.8
Lobbying	42	1.3	6.6
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	58	1.8	9.2
Donating money to an organisation	72	2.2	11.3
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	79	2.5	12.5
Being a trainer	64	2.0	10.1
Participation in strikes	46	1.4	7.3
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	57	1.8	9.0
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	46	1.4	7.3
Other	6	0.2	1.0

Q031 - Types_of_activities: Employment and labour rights			
<i>Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for employment and labour rights?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent

Following different organisations in the social media	275	8.5	59.3
Sharing opinion in the social media	206	6.4	44.4
Creating posts in the social media	137	4.3	29.6
Donating to an online funding campaign	83	2.6	18.0
Creating online funding campaigns	57	1.8	12.2
Creating or signing an online petition	98	3.1	21.2
Participating in an online campaign	82	2.6	17.7
Watching podcasts/videoclips	116	3.6	25.1
Creating podcasts/videoclips	48	1.5	10.4
Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	44	1.4	9.5
Voting in last local, national or European election	93	2.9	20.0
Contacting a politician or civil servant	47	1.5	10.1
Taking part in a public consultation	49	1.5	10.6
Lobbying	31	1.0	6.6
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	41	1.3	8.9
Donating money to an organisation	30	0.9	6.5
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	37	1.2	8.1
Being a trainer	35	1.1	7.5
Participation in strikes	56	1.7	12.1
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	40	1.2	8.6
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	42	1.3	9.2
Other	5	0.1	1.0

Q031 - Types_of_activities: Environment, climate change and sustainability			
<i>Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for environment, climate change and sustainability?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Following different organisations in the social media	324	10.1	59.6
Sharing opinion in the social media	270	8.4	49.8
Creating posts in the social media	187	5.8	34.4
Donating to an online funding campaign	114	3.5	20.9
Creating online funding campaigns	70	2.2	12.9
Creating or signing an online petition	173	5.4	31.8
Participating in an online campaign	118	3.7	21.8
Watching podcasts/videoclips	175	5.4	32.2
Creating podcasts/videoclips	59	1.8	10.8

Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	54	1.7	9.9
Voting in last local, national or European election	91	2.8	16.8
Contacting a politician or civil servant	45	1.4	8.3
Taking part in a public consultation	56	1.7	10.3
Lobbying	32	1.0	5.9
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	46	1.4	8.4
Donating money to an organisation	68	2.1	12.5
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	61	1.9	11.2
Being a trainer	37	1.1	6.8
Participation in strikes	54	1.7	9.9
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	77	2.4	14.2
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	38	1.2	7.0
Other	3	0.1	0.5

Q031 - Types_of_activities: Digitalisation-related challenges			
<i>Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for digitalisation-related challenges?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Following different organisations in the social media	108	3.4	52.4
Sharing opinion in the social media	99	3.1	47.9
Creating posts in the social media	82	2.5	39.7
Donating to an online funding campaign	45	1.4	21.9
Creating online funding campaigns	35	1.1	16.8
Creating or signing an online petition	52	1.6	25.3
Participating in an online campaign	25	0.8	11.9
Watching podcasts/videoclips	57	1.8	27.5
Creating podcasts/videoclips	38	1.2	18.3
Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	42	1.3	20.2
Voting in last local, national or European election	44	1.4	21.1
Contacting a politician or civil servant	27	0.9	13.3
Taking part in a public consultation	36	1.1	17.7
Lobbying	20	0.6	9.8
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	26	0.8	12.5
Donating money to an organisation	22	0.7	10.4
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	27	0.8	13.3
Being a trainer	22	0.7	10.9

Participation in strikes	23	0.7	10.9
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	24	0.8	11.8
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	27	0.8	13.0
Other	3	0.1	1.5

Q031 - Types_of_activities: Access to education and learning			
<i>Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for access to education and learning?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Following different organisations in the social media	241	7.5	56.6
Sharing opinion in the social media	200	6.2	47.1
Creating posts in the social media	127	3.9	29.8
Donating to an online funding campaign	86	2.7	20.2
Creating online funding campaigns	60	1.9	14.1
Creating or signing an online petition	86	2.7	20.2
Participating in an online campaign	80	2.5	18.8
Watching podcasts/videoclips	96	3.0	22.6
Creating podcasts/videoclips	45	1.4	10.5
Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	42	1.3	9.8
Voting in last local, national or European election	65	2.0	15.3
Contacting a politician or civil servant	46	1.4	10.7
Taking part in a public consultation	46	1.4	10.8
Lobbying	24	0.8	5.7
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	41	1.3	9.7
Donating money to an organisation	38	1.2	8.8
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	37	1.1	8.7
Being a trainer	51	1.6	11.9
Participation in strikes	40	1.3	9.5
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	36	1.1	8.4
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	36	1.1	8.6
Other	2	0.1	0.5

Q031 - Types_of_activities: Rights of migrants and refugees			
<i>Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for rights of migrants and refugees?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Following different organisations in the social media	125	3.9	51.5
Sharing opinion in the social media	134	4.2	55.0

Creating posts in the social media	82	2.6	33.9
Donating to an online funding campaign	61	1.9	25.1
Creating online funding campaigns	43	1.3	17.6
Creating or signing an online petition	62	1.9	25.4
Participating in an online campaign	48	1.5	19.8
Watching podcasts/videoclips	55	1.7	22.5
Creating podcasts/videoclips	29	0.9	11.8
Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	35	1.1	14.3
Voting in last local, national or European election	45	1.4	18.5
Contacting a politician or civil servant	31	1.0	12.8
Taking part in a public consultation	25	0.8	10.5
Lobbying	22	0.7	9.0
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	35	1.1	14.2
Donating money to an organisation	21	0.7	8.7
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	38	1.2	15.4
Being a trainer	28	0.9	11.5
Participation in strikes	31	1.0	12.8
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	34	1.1	13.9
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	34	1.1	14.1
Other	2	0.1	0.8

Q031 - Types_of_activities: Student rights			
<i>Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for student rights?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Following different organisations in the social media	236	7.3	51.8
Sharing opinion in the social media	203	6.3	44.6
Creating posts in the social media	134	4.2	29.5
Donating to an online funding campaign	79	2.5	17.4
Creating online funding campaigns	62	1.9	13.7
Creating or signing an online petition	94	2.9	20.6
Participating in an online campaign	81	2.5	17.8
Watching podcasts/videoclips	94	2.9	20.7
Creating podcasts/videoclips	45	1.4	10.0
Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	52	1.6	11.4
Voting in last local, national or European election	49	1.5	10.7
Contacting a politician or civil servant	40	1.2	8.8

Taking part in a public consultation	44	1.4	9.7
Lobbying	26	0.8	5.8
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	42	1.3	9.3
Donating money to an organisation	23	0.7	5.0
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	44	1.4	9.6
Being a trainer	51	1.6	11.1
Participation in strikes	53	1.6	11.6
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	57	1.8	12.5
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	46	1.4	10.1
Other	3	0.1	0.6

Q031 - Types_of_activities: Poverty and inequality			
<i>Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for poverty and inequality?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Following different organisations in the social media	208	6.5	49.0
Sharing opinion in the social media	189	5.9	44.5
Creating posts in the social media	133	4.1	31.3
Donating to an online funding campaign	118	3.7	27.7
Creating online funding campaigns	61	1.9	14.5
Creating or signing an online petition	87	2.7	20.5
Participating in an online campaign	72	2.2	17.0
Watching podcasts/videoclips	85	2.6	20.0
Creating podcasts/videoclips	47	1.5	11.0
Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	37	1.2	8.8
Voting in last local, national or European election	64	2.0	15.0
Contacting a politician or civil servant	44	1.4	10.4
Taking part in a public consultation	42	1.3	9.9
Lobbying	35	1.1	8.2
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	39	1.2	9.2
Donating money to an organisation	48	1.5	11.4
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	39	1.2	9.2
Being a trainer	35	1.1	8.2
Participation in strikes	40	1.2	9.4
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	47	1.4	11.0
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	38	1.2	8.9

Other	6	0.2	1.3
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Q031 - Types_of_activities: Other			
<i>Which of the following activities have you done in the last 12 months for other?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Following different organisations in the social media	18	0.5	46.7
Sharing opinion in the social media	13	0.4	33.6
Creating posts in the social media	12	0.4	31.4
Donating to an online funding campaign	9	0.3	24.2
Creating online funding campaigns	1	0.0	2.2
Creating or signing an online petition	18	0.5	46.4
Participating in an online campaign	8	0.3	21.7
Watching podcasts/videoclips	10	0.3	25.2
Voting in last local, national or European election	5	0.1	12.3
Contacting a politician or civil servant	3	0.1	7.5
Taking part in a public consultation	5	0.1	12.3
Lobbying	1	0.0	3.0
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	3	0.1	7.3
Donating money to an organisation	3	0.1	7.0
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	3	0.1	7.2
Being a trainer	1	0.0	2.6
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	1	0.0	2.6
Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	2	0.1	5.2
Other	4	0.1	9.8

Q012 - Participation			
<i>Are you a volunteer, activist, a member or participated in activities of any of the following social or political organisations or movements?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Political party	360	11.2	11.2
Social and political movement	409	12.7	12.7
Ecological organisation or movement	387	12.0	12.0
Social organisation, fund, association	370	11.5	11.5
Creative union	250	7.8	7.8
Sports club	500	15.5	15.5
Professional association	183	5.7	5.7
Student society	343	10.7	10.7

Youth organisation	313	9.7	9.7
Religious organisation, ecclesiastical parish	171	5.3	5.3
Association of farmers	107	3.3	3.3
Another organisation, alliance, movement	137	4.2	4.2
Not a member of any social, political organisations or movements	1322	41.1	41.1
Don't know/Refusal	168	5.2	5.2
Q039 - Way_of_becoming_a_member_activist_volunteer: Political party			
<i>How did you become involved with this social or political organisation or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
A friend suggested it	173	5.4	48.2
My family or my relatives suggested it	130	4.0	36.1
Through written/audio/visual media	100	3.1	27.7
Through internet/social media	122	3.8	33.9
Through the organisation's events	85	2.6	23.5
Other	6	0.2	1.6
Don't remember	11	0.3	3.0

Q032 - Political_party_membership			
<i>Are you a member of a political party?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Not selected	2860	88.8	88.8
No, I am not and I don't want to be a member	78	2.4	2.4
No, I am not but I want to be a member	127	3.9	3.9
Yes	155	4.8	4.8
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q013 - Engagement_period: Political party			
<i>How long have you been a volunteer, activist, a member or participated in the activities of the political party?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Less than 3 months	72	2.2	2.2
3-6 months	64	2.0	2.0
7-12 months	69	2.2	2.2
13-18 months	39	1.2	1.2
19-24 months	15	0.5	0.5
Over 24 months	51	1.6	1.6
Don't remember	49	1.5	1.5

No response	2860	88.8	88.8
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q014 - Participation frequency: Political party			
<i>How often do you participate in the activities of the political party?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Every/almost every day	47	1.5	1.5
1-3 times a week	62	1.9	1.9
Once a week	65	2.0	2.0
2-3 times a month	46	1.4	1.4
Once a month	26	0.8	0.8
Once in 2-3 months	31	1.0	1.0
Once a year	14	0.4	0.4
Rarely	40	1.2	1.2
No response	2860	88.8	88.8
Don't know	28	0.9	0.9
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q015 - Participation activity: Political party			
<i>Which of the following applies to you considering your participation in the organisation/s or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
I am only a supporter but I don't follow any activities	97	3.0	3.0
I'm well informed about the activities of the organisation/movement	82	2.6	2.6
I participate in the activities the organisation takes as a beneficiary	67	2.1	2.1
I actively participate in the activities of the organisation	50	1.6	1.6
I initiate different activities of the organisation/movement	20	0.6	0.6
I am in the governing body of this organisation/movement	20	0.6	0.6
Other, namely	2	0.1	0.1
No response	2860	88.8	88.8
Don't know	21	0.6	0.6
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q039 - Way_of_becoming_a_member_activist_volunteer: Social and political movement			
<i>How did you become involved with this social or political organisation or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
A friend suggested it	148	4.6	36.2

My family or my relatives suggested it	131	4.1	31.9
Through written/audio/visual media	103	3.2	25.1
Through internet/social media	165	5.1	40.4
Through the organisation's events	96	3.0	23.5
Other	3	0.1	0.7
Don't remember	10	0.3	2.3

Q013 - Engagement_period: Social and political movement			
<i>How long have you been a volunteer, activist, a member or participated in the activities of the social and political movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Less than 3 months	79	2.5	2.5
3-6 months	101	3.1	3.1
7-12 months	97	3.0	3.0
13-18 months	36	1.1	1.1
19-24 months	22	0.7	0.7
Over 24 months	45	1.4	1.4
Don't remember	30	0.9	0.9
No response	2811	87.3	87.3
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q014 - Participation frequency: Social and political movement			
<i>How often do you participate in the activities of the social and political movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Every/almost every day	37	1.2	1.2
1-3 times a week	79	2.4	2.4
Once a week	81	2.5	2.5
2-3 times a month	61	1.9	1.9
Once a month	48	1.5	1.5
Once in 2-3 months	36	1.1	1.1
Once a year	25	0.8	0.8
Rarely	28	0.9	0.9
No response	2811	87.3	87.3
Don't know	15	0.5	0.5
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q015 - Participation activity: Social and political movement			

<i>Which of the following applies to you considering your participation in the organisation/s or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
I am only a supporter but I don't follow any activities	90	2.8	2.8
I'm well informed about the activities of the organisation/movement	118	3.7	3.7
I participate in the activities the organisation takes as a beneficiary	79	2.5	2.5
I actively participate in the activities of the organisation	57	1.8	1.8
I initiate different activities of the organisation/movement	24	0.8	0.8
I am in the governing body of this organisation/movement	27	0.9	0.9
No response	2811	87.3	87.3
Don't know	14	0.4	0.4
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q039 - Way_of_becoming_a_member_activist_volunteer: Ecological organisation or movement			
<i>How did you become involved with this social or political organisation or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
A friend suggested it	122	3.8	31.5
My family or my relatives suggested it	96	3.0	24.7
Through written/audio/visual media	114	3.5	29.4
Through internet/social media	156	4.8	40.3
Through the organisation's events	75	2.3	19.4
Other	2	0.1	0.6
Don't remember	13	0.4	3.4

Q013 - Engagement_period: Ecological organisation or movement			
<i>How long have you been a volunteer, activist, a member or participated in the activities of the ecological organisation or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Less than 3 months	59	1.8	1.8
3-6 months	78	2.4	2.4
7-12 months	96	3.0	3.0
13-18 months	54	1.7	1.7
19-24 months	31	1.0	1.0
Over 24 months	41	1.3	1.3
Don't remember	28	0.9	0.9
No response	2833	88.0	88.0
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q014 - Participation frequency: Ecological organisation or movement			
<i>How often do you participate in the activities of the ecological organisation or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Every/almost every day	40	1.2	1.2
1-3 times a week	65	2.0	2.0
Once a week	87	2.7	2.7
2-3 times a month	78	2.4	2.4
Once a month	40	1.2	1.2
Once in 2-3 months	27	0.8	0.8
Once a year	18	0.6	0.6
Rarely	16	0.5	0.5
No response	2833	88.0	88.0
Don't know	18	0.5	0.5
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q015 - Participation activity: Ecological organisation or movement			
<i>Which of the following applies to you considering your participation in the organisation/s or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
I am only a supporter but I don't follow any activities	55	1.7	1.7
I'm well informed about the activities of the organisation/movement	114	3.5	3.5
I participate in the activities the organisation takes as a beneficiary	103	3.2	3.2
I actively participate in the activities of the organisation	52	1.6	1.6
I initiate different activities of the organisation/movement	35	1.1	1.1
I am in the governing body of this organisation/movement	15	0.5	0.5
No response	2833	88.0	88.0
Don't know	13	0.4	0.4
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q039 - Way_of_becoming_a_member_activist_volunteer: Social organisation, fund, association			
<i>How did you become involved with this social or political organisation or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
A friend suggested it	110	3.4	29.8
My family or my relatives suggested it	102	3.2	27.7
Through written/audio/visual media	102	3.2	27.7

Through internet/social media	133	4.1	35.9
Through the organisation's events	87	2.7	23.5
Other	4	0.1	1.1
Don't remember	8	0.3	2.3

Q013 - Engagement_period: Social organisation, fund, association			
<i>How long have you been a volunteer, activist, a member or participated in the activities of the social organisation, fund, association?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Less than 3 months	48	1.5	1.5
3-6 months	82	2.5	2.5
7-12 months	71	2.2	2.2
13-18 months	68	2.1	2.1
19-24 months	26	0.8	0.8
Over 24 months	50	1.5	1.5
Don't remember	25	0.8	0.8
No response	2850	88.5	88.5
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q014 - Participation frequency: Social organisation, fund, association			
<i>How often do you participate in the activities of the social organisation, fund, association?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Every/almost every day	27	0.8	0.8
1-3 times a week	62	1.9	1.9
Once a week	73	2.3	2.3
2-3 times a month	86	2.7	2.7
Once a month	39	1.2	1.2
Once in 2-3 months	27	0.8	0.8
Once a year	22	0.7	0.7
Rarely	21	0.7	0.7
No response	2850	88.5	88.5
Don't know	11	0.4	0.4
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q015 - Participation activity: Social organisation, fund, association			

<i>Which of the following applies to you considering your participation in the organisation/s or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
I am only a supporter but I don't follow any activities	58	1.8	1.8
I'm well informed about the activities of the organisation/movement	85	2.6	2.6
I participate in the activities the organisation takes as a beneficiary	102	3.2	3.2
I actively participate in the activities of the organisation	68	2.1	2.1
I initiate different activities of the organisation/movement	26	0.8	0.8
I am in the governing body of this organisation/movement	19	0.6	0.6
Other, namely	2	0.1	0.1
No response	2850	88.5	88.5
Don't know	11	0.3	0.3
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q039 - Way_of_becoming_a_member_activist_volunteer: Creative union			
<i>How did you become involved with this social or political organisation or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
A friend suggested it	93	2.9	37.2
My family or my relatives suggested it	64	2.0	25.7
Through written/audio/visual media	73	2.3	29.3
Through internet/social media	92	2.9	36.8
Through the organisation's events	44	1.4	17.5
Other	2	0.1	0.8
Don't remember	11	0.3	4.2
Q013 - Engagement_period: Creative union			
<i>How long have you been a volunteer, activist, a member or participated in the activities of the creative union?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Less than 3 months	47	1.5	1.5
3-6 months	45	1.4	1.4
7-12 months	67	2.1	2.1
13-18 months	36	1.1	1.1
19-24 months	13	0.4	0.4
Over 24 months	27	0.8	0.8
Don't remember	16	0.5	0.5
No response	2970	92.2	92.2
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q014 - Participation frequency: Creative union			
<i>How often do you participate in the activities of the creative union?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Every/almost every day	16	0.5	0.5
1-3 times a week	46	1.4	1.4
Once a week	48	1.5	1.5
2-3 times a month	62	1.9	1.9
Once a month	35	1.1	1.1
Once in 2-3 months	21	0.6	0.6
Once a year	3	0.1	0.1
Rarely	10	0.3	0.3
No response	2970	92.2	92.2
Don't know	11	0.3	0.3
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q015 - Participation activity: Creative union			
<i>Which of the following applies to you considering your participation in the organisation/s or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
I am only a supporter but I don't follow any activities	37	1.2	1.2
I'm well informed about the activities of the organisation/movement	56	1.7	1.7
I participate in the activities the organisation takes as a beneficiary	66	2.0	2.0
I actively participate in the activities of the organisation	43	1.3	1.3
I initiate different activities of the organisation/movement	27	0.8	0.8
I am in the governing body of this organisation/movement	9	0.3	0.3
No response	2970	92.2	92.2
Don't know	12	0.4	0.4
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q039 - Way_of_becoming_a_member_activist_volunteer: Sports club			
<i>How did you become involved with this social or political organisation or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
A friend suggested it	232	7.2	46.4
My family or my relatives suggested it	138	4.3	27.5
Through written/audio/visual media	61	1.9	12.2
Through internet/social media	130	4.0	25.9

Through the organisation's events	76	2.4	15.1
Other	10	0.3	1.9
Don't remember	14	0.4	2.7

Q013 - Engagement_period: Sports club			
<i>How long have you been a volunteer, activist, a member or participated in the activities of the sports club?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Less than 3 months	67	2.1	2.1
3-6 months	76	2.3	2.3
7-12 months	89	2.8	2.8
13-18 months	65	2.0	2.0
19-24 months	37	1.2	1.2
Over 24 months	139	4.3	4.3
Don't remember	28	0.9	0.9
No response	2720	84.5	84.5
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q014 - Participation frequency: Sports club			
<i>How often do you participate in the activities of the sports club?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Every/almost every day	67	2.1	2.1
1-3 times a week	158	4.9	4.9
Once a week	124	3.8	3.8
2-3 times a month	62	1.9	1.9
Once a month	31	1.0	1.0
Once in 2-3 months	19	0.6	0.6
Once a year	10	0.3	0.3
Rarely	25	0.8	0.8
No response	2720	84.5	84.5
Don't know	6	0.2	0.2
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q015 - Participation activity: Sports club			
<i>Which of the following applies to you considering your participation in the organisation/s or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
I am only a supporter but I don't follow any activities	61	1.9	1.9
I'm well informed about the activities of the organisation/movement	117	3.6	3.6

I participate in the activities the organisation takes as a beneficiary	129	4.0	4.0
I actively participate in the activities of the organisation	119	3.7	3.7
I initiate different activities of the organisation/movement	26	0.8	0.8
I am in the governing body of this organisation/movement	19	0.6	0.6
Other, namely	4	0.1	0.1
No response	2720	84.5	84.5
Don't know	25	0.8	0.8
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q039 - Way_of_becoming_a_member_activist_volunteer: Professional association			
<i>How did you become involved with this social or political organisation or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
A friend suggested it	58	1.8	31.9
My family or my relatives suggested it	47	1.5	25.7
Through written/audio/visual media	47	1.4	25.5
Through internet/social media	52	1.6	28.3
Through the organisation's events	44	1.4	24.1
Other	4	0.1	2.1
Don't remember	2	0.1	1.1

Q013 - Engagement_period: Professional association			
<i>How long have you been a volunteer, activist, a member or participated in the activities of the professional association?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Less than 3 months	20	0.6	0.6
3-6 months	31	1.0	1.0
7-12 months	39	1.2	1.2
13-18 months	27	0.8	0.8
19-24 months	13	0.4	0.4
Over 24 months	45	1.4	1.4
Don't remember	8	0.2	0.2
No response	3037	94.3	94.3
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q014 - Participation frequency: Professional association			
<i>How often do you participate in the activities of the professional association?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Every/almost every day	20	0.6	0.6

1-3 times a week	30	0.9	0.9
Once a week	39	1.2	1.2
2-3 times a month	32	1.0	1.0
Once a month	25	0.8	0.8
Once in 2-3 months	14	0.4	0.4
Once a year	10	0.3	0.3
Rarely	11	0.3	0.3
No response	3037	94.3	94.3
Don't know	3	0.1	0.1
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q015 - Participation activity: Professional association			
<i>Which of the following applies to you considering your participation in the organisation/s or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
I am only a supporter but I don't follow any activities	32	1.0	1.0
I'm well informed about the activities of the organisation/movement	53	1.6	1.6
I participate in the activities the organisation takes as a beneficiary	42	1.3	1.3
I actively participate in the activities of the organisation	31	1.0	1.0
I initiate different activities of the organisation/movement	14	0.4	0.4
I am in the governing body of this organisation/movement	7	0.2	0.2
Other, namely	1	0.0	0.0
No response	3037	94.3	94.3
Don't know	5	0.2	0.2
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q039 - Way_of_becoming_a_member_activist_volunteer: Student society			
<i>How did you become involved with this social or political organisation or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
A friend suggested it	161	5.0	46.9
My family or my relatives suggested it	53	1.6	15.5
Through written/audio/visual media	67	2.1	19.5
Through internet/social media	94	2.9	27.3
Through the organisation's events	76	2.4	22.1
Other	4	0.1	1.1
Don't remember	12	0.4	3.6

Q013 - Engagement_period: Student society			
<i>How long have you been a volunteer, activist, a member or participated in the activities of the student society?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Less than 3 months	69	2.1	2.1
3-6 months	69	2.1	2.1
7-12 months	64	2.0	2.0
13-18 months	32	1.0	1.0
19-24 months	31	1.0	1.0
Over 24 months	50	1.5	1.5
Don't remember	29	0.9	0.9
No response	2877	89.3	89.3
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q014 - Participation frequency: Student society			
<i>How often do you participate in the activities of the student society?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Every/almost every day	30	0.9	0.9
1-3 times a week	64	2.0	2.0
Once a week	69	2.1	2.1
2-3 times a month	59	1.8	1.8
Once a month	51	1.6	1.6
Once in 2-3 months	24	0.8	0.8
Once a year	13	0.4	0.4
Rarely	24	0.8	0.8
No response	2877	89.3	89.3
Don't know	8	0.2	0.2
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q015 - Participation activity: Student society			
<i>Which of the following applies to you considering your participation in the organisation/s or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
I am only a supporter but I don't follow any activities	68	2.1	2.1
I'm well informed about the activities of the organisation/movement	95	3.0	3.0
I participate in the activities the organisation takes as a beneficiary	78	2.4	2.4
I actively participate in the activities of the organisation	61	1.9	1.9
I initiate different activities of the organisation/movement	19	0.6	0.6
I am in the governing body of this organisation/movement	11	0.3	0.3

Other, namely	1	0.0	0.0
No response	2877	89.3	89.3
Don't know	11	0.3	0.3
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q039 - Way_of_becoming_a_member_activist_volunteer: Youth organisation			
<i>How did you become involved with this social or political organisation or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
A friend suggested it	155	4.8	49.6
My family or my relatives suggested it	73	2.3	23.4
Through written/audio/visual media	55	1.7	17.5
Through internet/social media	80	2.5	25.5
Through the organisation's events	48	1.5	15.4
Other	3	0.1	0.9
Don't remember	9	0.3	2.8

Q013 - Engagement_period: Youth organisation			
<i>How long have you been a volunteer, activist, a member or participated in the activities of the youth organisation?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Less than 3 months	64	2.0	2.0
3-6 months	59	1.8	1.8
7-12 months	67	2.1	2.1
13-18 months	45	1.4	1.4
19-24 months	18	0.6	0.6
Over 24 months	35	1.1	1.1
Don't remember	25	0.8	0.8
No response	2907	90.3	90.3
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q014 - Participation frequency: Youth organisation			
<i>How often do you participate in the activities of the youth organisation?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Every/almost every day	23	0.7	0.7
1-3 times a week	58	1.8	1.8
Once a week	65	2.0	2.0
2-3 times a month	49	1.5	1.5
Once a month	41	1.3	1.3

Once in 2-3 months	38	1.2	1.2
Once a year	9	0.3	0.3
Rarely	13	0.4	0.4
No response	2907	90.3	90.3
Don't know	16	0.5	0.5
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q015 - Participation activity: Youth organisation			
<i>Which of the following applies to you considering your participation in the organisation/s or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
I am only a supporter but I don't follow any activities	59	1.8	1.8
I'm well informed about the activities of the organisation/movement	101	3.1	3.1
I participate in the activities the organisation takes as a beneficiary	66	2.1	2.1
I actively participate in the activities of the organisation	50	1.5	1.5
I initiate different activities of the organisation/movement	13	0.4	0.4
I am in the governing body of this organisation/movement	14	0.4	0.4
Other, namely	1	0.0	0.0
No response	2907	90.3	90.3
Don't know	9	0.3	0.3
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q039 - Way_of_becoming_a_member_activist_volunteer: Religious organisation, ecclesiastical parish			
<i>How did you become involved with this social or political organisation or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
A friend suggested it	36	1.1	21.2
My family or my relatives suggested it	58	1.8	33.7
Through written/audio/visual media	36	1.1	21.2
Through internet/social media	34	1.1	20.0
Through the organisation's events	43	1.3	25.1
Other	6	0.2	3.7
Don't remember	12	0.4	6.8

Q013 - Engagement_period: Religious organisation, ecclesiastical parish			
<i>How long have you been a volunteer, activist, a member or participated in the activities of the religious organisation, ecclesiastical parish?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent

Less than 3 months	20	0.6	0.6
3-6 months	26	0.8	0.8
7-12 months	27	0.8	0.8
13-18 months	25	0.8	0.8
19-24 months	10	0.3	0.3
Over 24 months	45	1.4	1.4
Don't remember	17	0.5	0.5
No response	3049	94.7	94.7
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q014 - Participation frequency: Religious organisation, ecclesiastical parish			
<i>How often do you participate in the activities of the religious organisation, ecclesiastical parish?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Every/almost every day	14	0.4	0.4
1-3 times a week	32	1.0	1.0
Once a week	39	1.2	1.2
2-3 times a month	26	0.8	0.8
Once a month	22	0.7	0.7
Once in 2-3 months	9	0.3	0.3
Once a year	8	0.3	0.3
Rarely	14	0.4	0.4
No response	3049	94.7	94.7
Don't know	7	0.2	0.2
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q015 - Participation activity: Religious organisation, ecclesiastical parish			
<i>Which of the following applies to you considering your participation in the organisation/s or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
I am only a supporter but I don't follow any activities	32	1.0	1.0
I'm well informed about the activities of the organisation/movement	40	1.2	1.2
I participate in the activities the organisation takes as a beneficiary	29	0.9	0.9
I actively participate in the activities of the organisation	37	1.2	1.2
I initiate different activities of the organisation/movement	18	0.6	0.6
I am in the governing body of this organisation/movement	11	0.4	0.4
No response	3049	94.7	94.7

Don't know	4	0.1	0.1
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q039 - Way_of_becoming_a_member_activist_volunteer: Association of farmers			
<i>How did you become involved with this social or political organisation or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
A friend suggested it	26	0.8	24.2
My family or my relatives suggested it	35	1.1	33.0
Through written/audio/visual media	24	0.7	22.0
Through internet/social media	37	1.2	34.7
Through the organisation's events	19	0.6	18.1
Don't remember	7	0.2	6.3

Q013 - Engagement_period: Association of farmers			
<i>How long have you been a volunteer, activist, a member or participated in the activities of the association of farmers?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Less than 3 months	18	0.5	0.5
3-6 months	24	0.8	0.8
7-12 months	24	0.7	0.7
13-18 months	14	0.4	0.4
19-24 months	7	0.2	0.2
Over 24 months	11	0.3	0.3
Don't remember	9	0.3	0.3
No response	3113	96.7	96.7
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q014 - Participation frequency: Association of farmers			
<i>How often do you participate in the activities of the association of farmers?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Every/almost every day	6	0.2	0.2
1-3 times a week	15	0.5	0.5
Once a week	28	0.9	0.9
2-3 times a month	16	0.5	0.5
Once a month	19	0.6	0.6
Once in 2-3 months	11	0.4	0.4
Once a year	2	0.1	0.1
Rarely	6	0.2	0.2

No response	3113	96.7	96.7
Don't know	5	0.1	0.1
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q015 - Participation activity: Association of farmers			
<i>Which of the following applies to you considering your participation in the organisation/s or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
I am only a supporter but I don't follow any activities	20	0.6	0.6
I'm well informed about the activities of the organisation/movement	21	0.7	0.7
I participate in the activities the organisation takes as a beneficiary	27	0.8	0.8
I actively participate in the activities of the organisation	14	0.4	0.4
I initiate different activities of the organisation/movement	11	0.3	0.3
I am in the governing body of this organisation/movement	11	0.3	0.3
No response	3113	96.7	96.7
Don't know	4	0.1	0.1
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q039 - Way_of_becoming_a_member_activist_volunteer: Another organisation, alliance, movement			
<i>How did you become involved with this social or political organisation or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
A friend suggested it	42	1.3	30.9
My family or my relatives suggested it	27	0.8	19.5
Through written/audio/visual media	19	0.6	13.7
Through internet/social media	37	1.1	26.9
Through the organisation's events	43	1.3	31.2
Other	4	0.1	2.7
Don't remember	9	0.3	6.5

Q013 - Engagement_period: Another organisation, alliance, movement			
<i>How long have you been a volunteer, activist, a member or participated in the activities of another organisation, alliance, movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Less than 3 months	23	0.7	0.7
3-6 months	12	0.4	0.4
7-12 months	23	0.7	0.7
13-18 months	22	0.7	0.7

19-24 months	8	0.2	0.2
Over 24 months	34	1.0	1.0
Don't remember	15	0.5	0.5
No response	3083	95.8	95.8
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q014 - Participation frequency: Another organisation, alliance, movement			
<i>How often do you participate in the activities of another organisation, alliance, movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Every/almost every day	13	0.4	0.4
1-3 times a week	23	0.7	0.7
Once a week	17	0.5	0.5
2-3 times a month	19	0.6	0.6
Once a month	13	0.4	0.4
Once in 2-3 months	6	0.2	0.2
Once a year	20	0.6	0.6
Rarely	9	0.3	0.3
No response	3083	95.8	95.8
Don't know	15	0.5	0.5
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q015 - Participation activity: Another organisation, alliance, movement			
<i>Which of the following applies to you considering your participation in the organisation/s or movement?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
I am only a supporter but I don't follow any activities	18	0.6	0.6
I'm well informed about the activities of the organisation/movement	20	0.6	0.6
I participate in the activities the organisation takes as a beneficiary	33	1.0	1.0
I actively participate in the activities of the organisation	17	0.5	0.5
I initiate different activities of the organisation/movement	4	0.1	0.1
I am in the governing body of this organisation/movement	32	1.0	1.0
Other, namely	2	0.1	0.1
No response	3083	95.8	95.8
Don't know	12	0.4	0.4
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q016 - Online_activities_types			
<i>Which of the following online activities have you done in the last 12 months when it comes to social and political issues and organisations/movements?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Following different organisations/movements in the social media	1205	37.4	37.4
Sharing opinion (about social and/or political topics and issues) in the social media	977	30.3	30.3
Creating posts (about social and/or political topics and issues) in the social media	580	18.0	18.0
Donating to an online funding campaign	340	10.6	10.6
Creating online funding campaigns for different causes (crowdfunding, crowdsourcing)	126	3.9	3.9
Creating or signing an online petition	411	12.8	12.8
Participating in an online campaign	298	9.2	9.2
Watching podcasts/videoclips related to different social and/or political topics/issues	569	17.7	17.7
Creating podcasts/videoclips related to different social and/or political topics/issues	120	3.7	3.7
Hosting or participating in online meetings and webinars	198	6.1	6.1
Other, namely...	21	0.6	0.6
None of the above	732	22.7	22.7

Q017 - Offline_social_activities			
<i>Which of the following offline activities have you done in the last 12 months when it comes to social and political issues and organisation/movements?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Voting in last local, national or European election	1096	34.0	34.0
Contacting a politician or civil servant	416	12.9	12.9
Taking part in a public consultation	472	14.7	14.7
Lobbying	224	7.0	7.0
Joining a youth organisation, movement, youth council, union or similar	272	8.5	8.5
Donating money to an organisation	281	8.7	8.7
Volunteering for a charity/campaign/organisation	246	7.6	7.6
Being a trainer	157	4.9	4.9
Participating in strikes	174	5.4	5.4
Participating in civil protests/demonstrations	225	7.0	7.0

Participating in civil disobedience, boycotts, or occupation of public property	122	3.8	3.8
Other	13	0.4	0.4
None of the above	952	29.6	29.6

Q033 - Donating_money			
<i>Have you donated money to any of the following?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Political party	49	1.5	9.6
Social and political movement	100	3.1	19.5
Ecological organisation or movement	130	4.0	25.4
Social organisation, fund, association	156	4.8	30.3
Creative union	66	2.1	12.9
Sports club	116	3.6	22.6
Professional association	36	1.1	7.0
Student society	68	2.1	13.3
Youth organisation	81	2.5	15.9
Religious organisation, ecclesiastical parish	65	2.0	12.7
Association of farmers	22	0.7	4.3
Another organisation, alliance, movement	49	1.5	9.6
Don't remember	46	1.4	8.9

Q035 - Political_attitude_2:			
<i>How confident are you in your own ability to participate in political or social issues?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
1 - Not at all confident	400	12.4	12.4
2	470	14.6	14.6
3	1111	34.5	34.5
4	745	23.1	23.1
5 - Completely confident	495	15.4	15.4
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q036 - Political_attitude_3:			
<i>How much would you say the political system in [country] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
1 - Not at all	614	19.1	19.1
2	693	21.5	21.5
3	1024	31.8	31.8

4	511	15.9	15.9
5 - A great deal	377	11.7	11.7
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q037 - Political_attitude_4:			
<i>And how much would you say that the political system in [your country] allows people like you to have an influence on political and social issues?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
1 - Not at all	692	21.5	21.5
2	726	22.5	22.5
3	1011	31.4	31.4
4	508	15.8	15.8
5 - A great deal	284	8.8	8.8
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q019 - Gender			
<i>What is your gender?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Female	1513	47.0	47.0
Male	1546	48.0	48.0
No answer	80	2.5	2.5
Other	81	2.5	2.5
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q020 - Education			
<i>What is the highest level of education you have completed?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Never been in formal education/never completed primary education	42	1.3	1.3
Primary education	140	4.3	4.3
Lower secondary education	271	8.4	8.4
Upper secondary	698	21.7	21.7
Vocational training	391	12.1	12.1
Post-secondary education, non-tertiary	264	8.2	8.2
Short-cycle tertiary education	198	6.2	6.2
Bachelor or equivalent	724	22.5	22.5
Master or equivalent	420	13.0	13.0
Doctorate or equivalent	72	2.2	2.2
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q021 - Mother's_education			
<i>What is the highest level of education that your mother has completed?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Never been in formal education/never completed primary education	54	1.7	1.7
Primary education	246	7.6	7.6
Lower secondary education	385	12.0	12.0
Upper secondary	556	17.3	17.3
Vocational training	458	14.2	14.2
Post-secondary education, non-tertiary	287	8.9	8.9
Short-cycle tertiary education	142	4.4	4.4
Bachelor or equivalent	406	12.6	12.6
Master or equivalent	347	10.8	10.8
Doctorate or equivalent	107	3.3	3.3
Don't know	231	7.2	7.2
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q023 - Parents_activity			
<i>Are any of your parents members of any of the following social or political organisations or movements?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Political party	245	7.6	7.6
Social and political movement	192	5.9	5.9
Ecological organisation or movement	164	5.1	5.1
Social organisation, fund, association	185	5.7	5.7
Creative union	156	4.9	4.9
Sports club	264	8.2	8.2
Professional association	130	4.0	4.0
Student society	81	2.5	2.5
Youth society	88	2.7	2.7
Religious organisation, ecclesiastical parish	132	4.1	4.1
Association of farmers	93	2.9	2.9
Another organisation, alliance, movement	92	2.9	2.9
None of the above	1579	49.0	49.0
Don't know	364	11.3	11.3

Q024 - Belonging_to_specific_groups			
<i>Do you consider yourself to:</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent

Belong to a religious minority group	291	9.0	9.0
Be physically, mentally, intellectually or sensory impaired (persons with disabilities)	281	8.7	8.7
Belong to a minority group in terms of gender identity or gender expression	331	10.3	10.3
Belong to a minority group in terms of sexual orientation	316	9.8	9.8
Belong to an ethnic minority group	252	7.8	7.8
Belong to a racial minority group	197	6.1	6.1
Other	47	1.5	1.5
None of the above	1919	59.6	59.6

Q025 - Working_status			
<i>Do you currently work?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Full-time job	1373	42.6	42.6
Part-time job	409	12.7	12.7
High school student	299	9.3	9.3
College/university student	562	17.4	17.4
Unemployed	394	12.2	12.2
Other	184	5.7	5.7
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q040 - Study_workers			
<i>Do you currently study?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
High school student	61	1.9	1.9
College/university student	221	6.9	6.9
Post-graduate studies	217	6.8	6.8
Other	57	1.8	1.8
I don't study	1225	38.0	38.0
No response	1439	44.7	44.7
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q038 - Household_members			
<i>With whom do you live?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Alone	435	13.5	13.5
Parents/relatives	1199	37.2	37.2
Partner, own family	1308	40.6	40.6
Friends, roommates	233	7.2	7.2

Other	45	1.4	1.4
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q027 - E1U: HH_size			
<i>How many persons live in your household (including you)?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
1	348	10.8	10.8
2	643	20.0	20.0
3	826	25.6	25.6
4	824	25.6	25.6
5	394	12.3	12.3
6	113	3.5	3.5
7	27	0.8	0.8
8	17	0.5	0.5
9	7	0.2	0.2
10	10	0.3	0.3
11	1	0.0	0.0
12	2	0.1	0.1
14	2	0.1	0.1
15	1	0.0	0.0
18	1	0.0	0.0
19	4	0.1	0.1
20	2	0.1	0.1
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q028 - QPR1 Living_Standard_Self-Evaluation:			
<i>As a whole would you say that your household income and living standard currently is...</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Much lower than the average for the country	450	14.0	14.0
A little lower than the average for the country	646	20.1	20.1
On the average for the country	1279	39.7	39.7
A little higher than the average for the country	485	15.1	15.1
Much higher than the average for the country	108	3.4	3.4
Don't know	252	7.8	7.8
Total	3220	100.0	100.0

Q029 - Nasm: Type_of_settlement			
<i>In which type of the settlement do you currently live?</i>	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent
Remote area	75	2.3	2.3
Rural area or countryside	438	13.6	13.6
Small city or town	724	22.5	22.5
Suburb near a large city	539	16.7	16.7
Urban centre/large city	1444	44.9	44.9
Total	3220	100.0	100.0